

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Soviet Congress

THE reputation of Stalin by his successors (and former "comrades-in-arms") has been the dramatic feature of the first Party Congress since his death. Not only has his conception of "personal leadership" been repudiated in favour of "collective leadership," but there was added something very near to formal condemnation of his policies, teachings and actions.

Two illuminating effects are: Stalin's books, until now canons of orthodoxy for all the Communist world, are to be replaced, since they falsify both doctrine and history; and some of his victims are to be posthumously restored to repute. The process may go even further, and the peoples of the Soviet world may be called on to make even more startling readjustments in their thinking about the man whom they had been taught to reverence as the "supreme genius."

It is a chilling thought that this condemnation of the "great leader" is pronounced by the men who were for so long his closest associates and his most faithful followers; who accepted and carried out unquestioningly the policies which they now denounce; who organised and led the chorus of adulation; who were—so short a while—the most loyal and devout of "Stalinists."

WHAT does it signify, and what is its purpose? The only credible explanation is that the present leaders wish to convince both their own people and the world at large that there is to be a "new beginning" in Soviet policy. But the important question is whether there is, in fact, a "new beginning," and a break with "Stalinism," or whether it is merely that, for tactical reasons, the Soviet leaders wish to give the impression there is such a change.

That current line in Soviet foreign policy, as it has emerged from the Congress, is this. War is to be averted by building up the "preponderant strength" of the Soviet group. The "cold war" is to continue. It is to be waged, for the time being, by three means:

It is to be done this way: conflicts and "contradictions" in the Western world are to be exploited and encouraged; nationalist movements are to be supported, wherever they are against "imperialist" powers—not, of course, inside the Soviet Empire; "neutrality" is to have all encouragement, especially by offers of Soviet friendship, diplomatic support and economic aid.

THAT is the post-Stalin strategy, yet it differs in no essential from Stalin's teaching and practice at certain times, except perhaps for the new stress on the use of the economic weapon. It would hardly seem worth while blackening Stalin's memory to give the transient appearance of a non-existent change. The key can be found not in the international but in the internal field. It is notable that the other dominant feature of the Congress was a succession of promises of better times to come for the Soviet masses—wage increases, a seven-hour day, a new legal code and a new labour code.

It may be that all this is really intended, but the leaders must be very well aware that the promises are likely to meet with some scepticism. They have all been made in the past. It was not surprising to detect in the Congress speeches an anxious awareness that the masses must not only be given promises. They must be convinced that this time the promises will be fulfilled; that there is to be an end to the disappointments and frustrations of the past.

Sir Anthony Eden Agrees With Mr Khrushchev

WAR RISK DECREASED

REASON?—THE HYDROGEN BOMB
Straight Talking To
Soviet Leaders

London, Feb. 27.

Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, said tonight that he thought the recent statement by Mr Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, that the risk of war had decreased was "probably true."

The Prime Minister who was replying to the House of Commons foreign affairs debate, added: "There is in existence an all-power mutual deterrent—the hydrogen bomb."

Everyone, he said, understood the immense destructive power of this weapon.

"Those who own it know they can always receive it back and are not likely therefore to want to use it," he added.

The Communist leaders seemed to suggest that the use of the hydrogen bomb would mean the end of Capitalism but not of Communism, he said.

"I think that is a fantastic illusion," he added. "If ever this weapon were used over large areas there would be wholesale destruction, obliteration, oblivion. Whether a town was Capitalist or Communist would not affect its fate one iota."

The Prime Minister went on: "Whatever the new engines of destruction—rockets or guided missiles—that will still be true. Aeroplanes could disappear tomorrow or a year or two hence, but mankind could still shoot itself to destruction from long range and no country would escape that."

The Russian leaders' speeches proved many things, "not least that we do have need to talk together,"

Mr Khrushchev had spoken at the Soviet Communist Party Congress of adherence to the five principles enunciated by Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, one of which was non-interference in each other's domestic affairs.

But in the same speech, Sir Anthony Eden added, Mr Khrushchev had given the "warmest praise" to Communist parties beyond the iron curtain. "I do not see how encouragement to Communists in other lands is consistent with non-interference in each other's domestic affairs," he commented.

The Prime Minister said: "Clearly the Soviets do not realise that in many lands of the free world today there are people who sincerely believe that there is only one colonial power left and that is Soviet Russia."

"No Communist can hope to understand the progress towards self-government which is going on in our Commonwealth today because the end result is something which no Communist Party can ever accept—that many of these countries will take their place in the Commonwealth."

Sir Anthony Eden said to give over the attitude which the twelfth Communist Congress revealed would be no service to peace.

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Two Bombers
Crash:
15 Lives Lost

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 27.
Two Air Force bombers crashed into farm houses hundreds of miles apart today, apparently killing a total of 15 men.

Eleven of the victims died when a four-engined B-50, based at a top secret Air Force installation, crashed into a farm house 10 minutes after taking off from Wright-Patterson Field near here.

Some three hours later, a B-47 Stratojet also crashed into a farm house near Sedalia, Missouri, 11 minutes after the six-jet bomber had taken off from Whiteman Air Force Base. Four crewmen aboard the big plane apparently were killed and two occupants of the house were injured.

Nine days ago a B-52, most potent weapon of the Strategic Air Command, crashed near Tracy, California, in a similar accident.

One witness said the plane appeared to explode in the air.

A witness to the accident near Sedalia told Air Force officers the B-47 seemed to explode and burst into flames about 300 feet above the ground before it plummeted to earth.—United Press.

Reinforcements
For Algeria
Demanded

Paris, Feb. 26.

M. Robert Lacoste, French Minister residing in Algiers, today asked for strong reinforcements to be sent to Algeria, where 15,000 well-armed rebels are stepping up their attacks on French troops and civilians.

Usually reliable sources said M. Lacoste told the Cabinet the 200,000 French troops in Algeria were not enough to cope with the growing threat.

The rebels have killed 16 French civilians during the past 24 hours in raids on isolated farms, cars and buses. Rebel losses for the same period totalled 58 dead.

Reports from Algiers said that tension was increasing among the territory's million European inhabitants.

The massacre of seven Europeans, including a seven-year-old girl, on the road 50 miles from Algiers last Friday, caused a new wave of popular indignation.

Alarm in Paris
Some settlers have called for the summary execution of all rebels captured carrying arms.

Alarm was spreading in Paris parliamentary circles today, and it was believed that some deputies might press for a debate on Algeria soon.

BBC Man Injured

London, Feb. 27.

A British Broadcasting Corporation cameraman, Peter Hamilton, was severely injured when a British television team was attacked during yesterday's demonstrations in Algiers, team leader Mr Woodrow Wyatt reported today over the telephone.

Mr Wyatt, a former Labour member of Parliament, added that a large part of his team's equipment was either destroyed by the demonstrators or seized by the police.

The BBC announced that the team had decided to return to England immediately with its mission unfulfilled.—France-Press.

Snow Causes

Fatal Accidents

Tokyo, Feb. 28.
Police today counted three dead, 24 seriously injured and 23 slightly hurt in traffic accidents overnight as Tokyo's third snowfall of the season brought two inches to the city.

Heavy snowfall this year over most of Japan has so far spared the capital.—Reuter.

Moroccans Slain

Rabat, Morocco, Feb. 28.

Two unidentified Moroccan men were shot dead in a street in the Arab Quarter of the city last night. Their attackers escaped.—France-Press.

TWO WEEKS' TEST

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why more people

are smoking

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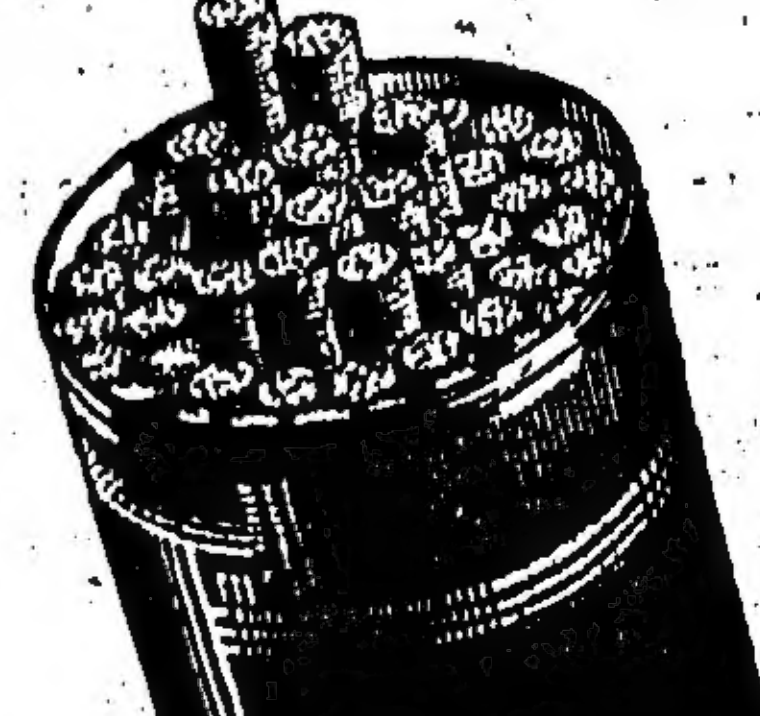
Recently there has been speculation that the US might agree to sell Israel radar, anti-aircraft equipment and some other defensive equipment, but not jets.

This line of speculation found no support, however, in testimony given on Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The Secretary said again and again that Israel's security could be assured best by measures other than acquisition of arms. At the same time he said the possibility of arms sales to Israel is not excluded.

Israel sources said that Eban will seek an appointment with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles before he leaves on Friday for Karachi to attend the SEATO Council meeting there.

If Dulles cannot see him before he leaves, Eban probably will see Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen.—United Press.

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Financiers Use HK
As \$ Loophole

London, Feb. 27.

The British Treasury has stepped in to stop a loophole through which British financiers were able to acquire US dollars.

This was done mainly through Hongkong, where exchange controls are less stringent and where there is a free sterling market.

Because of recent doubts about the future of sterling, some financiers were prepared to sell pound sterling on the Hongkong market against US dollars at a discount of about four per cent in relation to the London official exchange rate.

With the proceeds of these sales they bought US shares and securities. The reason why they have to proceed by this round-about way is that the British exchange control authorities would not allow British residents to buy dollar shares.

The result was a rise in the "dollar premium" at which US and Canadian securities are quoted on the London Stock Exchange as compared with their price in the North American markets.

Dollar share holdings of the British Government originate from World War II when it compulsorily acquired them from British citizens in order to use them as collateral to loans obtained in the United States and Canada before the Lend-Lease system was worked out.

Since the war, most of these loans were repaid, but few of the shares went back to their former owners.—France-Press.

Arms For Israel: Eban To
Seek Straight Answer.

Washington, Feb. 27.

Israel Ambassador Abba Eban will ask the State Department within the next few days for a yes-or-no answer to Israel's request for permission to buy an estimated \$84,000,000 worth of American heavy weapons, Israeli sources said today.

The Israeli Government feels the time has come for a clear and definite answer to its arms application, which was submitted more than three months ago in writing and four months ago orally, these sources said. Israel would like to buy US jet interceptors, as well as anti-aircraft, anti-tank and anti-submarine equipment as a counterweight to 50 estimated \$85,000,000 worth of MIG fighters, IL-28 jet bombers, tanks and possibly a few small submarines sold to Egypt by Communist Czechoslovakia.

The Israeli application has been neither approved nor rejected. The general impression is that approval is not imminent.

Mr Kenneth Younger, in his summing-up speech for the Labour opposition, said it was a top priority for all Western (Contd. on back page, Col. 2.)

Mr Charles Royle, a Labour member intervened to ask if Mr Lloyd could give any indication of the government's view if Communist China attacked the Chinese Nationalist-held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Mr Lloyd referred the question to a statement last March by Sir Anthony Eden, who said Britain would be glad to see a Nationalist withdrawal from these islands.

Observing that Mr Lloyd's side-stepping of the question was an indication that a main Anglo-American policy difference is their attitude to any attack by Chinese Communists on the islands.

A TOP PRIORITY
Mr Kenneth Younger, in his summing-up speech for the Labour opposition, said it was a top priority for all Western (Contd. on back page, Col. 2.)

NO MIDDLE EAST ILLUSIONS

Turning to the Middle East, Sir Anthony Eden said the government had no illusions about the difficulty of getting a settlement to the Israel-Arab dispute. But the effort had to continue because it was "the only final answer to the present situation."

It was that settlement which Mr Dulles had said the US would guarantee. That was Britain's position too.

Meanwhile Britain stood by the tripartite pact between Britain, the United States and France.

This declaration provides for action to prevent the violation of the present frontiers.

The government, he said, believed in neutral zones and increased forces there to reduce the risks of incidents.

That was one of the things the foreign secretary would discuss on his tour of the Middle East.

"I share his view that if you can increase those numbers you would reduce the risk of conflict while a search is being made for a settlement," he added.

On a proposal made during the debate that Russia should be brought into consultations about the Middle East, Sir Anthony Eden said: "You must have some confidence between the powers before you can sit down and discuss problems of this kind of intransigence with any hope of progress."

MAY BE WORSE
"If you are not going to make progress it is much better not to try because the results are likely to be worse at the end rather than better."

Sir Anthony Eden said he agreed that Britain and other Commonwealth countries had not talked loudly enough about the help she had given to other countries.

"Consider the contributions of Canada and even a small country like New Zealand."

It would not be wise to go on but it was wise to tell members of these things. "It is right we should see the reality of the differences before there is any occasion to discuss them," he said.

OBJECT OF MEETING
He concluded: "To gloss over the attitude which the 20th Congress reveals would be no service to peace. But to argue, to seek to find some common language, is a task of statesmanship and that will be the object of our meeting."

"That object, I hope, we shall succeed in carrying when our guests come to us in April."

The debate was opened by Mr Alfred Robens, the Labour Party's chief foreign affairs spokesman, who accused the government of having "become apathetic" to the peril of the arms race in nuclear weapons.

He asked the government whether there was still disagreement between Britain and the United States about the recognition of Communist China.

was carried out by peaceful means, but the memory of the Masaryk family was too deeply respected in Britain for that to be believed here, he added.

The Prime Minister said he was telling the House a great deal less than the Russians had said about Britain in the Moscow speeches.

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"Treasure" Was A
Dance Hostess

Murder
Sequel To
Rivalry

Paris, Feb. 27.

An early morning gun battle on the Champs Elysees and the story of an Indian businessman in love with a Montmartre cabaret hostess were recounted in a Paris court today, as four defendants went on trial for murder, complicity in theft and extortion.

The four on trial are: Roger Mondolini, 30, Nicolas Poll, 39, Vincent Cardona, 28, and Joseph Abed, 31, all of Corsican ancestry.

The shooting took place at 1 a.m. on April 10, 1952 on the Champs Elysees, as a powerful American car poured a rain of bullets into another car in the best tradition of gangster films.

Jean Serini was killed in the shooting and his mistress told the police that two rival bands were fighting over a "treasure."

THE "MAHARAJAH"
The "treasure" turned out to be a night club hostess, Mlle. Parkas, aged 20, had received from an Indian businessman, identified as M. Sidelan, and known in Montmartre as the "Maharajah" the sum of 8,000,000 francs (US\$22,800.) between July and September, 1951.

The police said the Indian businessman had taken trips to Switzerland and the Riviera with the pretty young hostess and had given her additional sums to join him in India.

Some of the money went to Claude Bertrand, the hostess' boy-friend, who referred to her as "that girl who is my cheque book."

Bertrand was wounded in the Champs Elysees shooting, the police said, adding that the rival gang led by Abed, wanted a 10 per cent commission on all the sum given by the Indian to the girl, since Abed had made the introduction.—France-Press.

Pensions Upped

London, Feb. 27.

The government today raised pensions for widows and mothers by 5s. a week for each child, bringing the new total to 16s. 6d. sterling, including family allowance.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, the Minister of Pensions, Mr John Boyd-Carpenter, said the recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee had been fully accepted. Similar improvements for children would be made in

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To-morrow: "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER" M-G-M Film

UK Not Shipping Strategic Materials To Russian Bloc

Washington, Feb. 27.

The British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, denied tonight that his country was shipping strategic materials to Soviet bloc nations in Europe.

Sir Roger labelled as "inaccurate" a report that Britain had sent 200 million pounds of copper wire to Russia in the past 18 months. He also said: "We are not shipping any 60,000-kilowatt generators to anywhere behind the Iron Curtain."

Election Of Woman To Presidium

Moscow, Feb. 27.

Russian women are likely to welcome the election of Mrs Ekaterina Furtscheva, striking 46-year-old veteran Communist, as the first Russian woman to reach high Soviet Communist Party councils.

Her election as a candidate member to Russia's "inner cabinet"—the Presidium—follows a promise by Mr Nikita Khrushchev, Communist Party Secretary, to bring more women into public affairs.

Under Stalin, the top ruling body, then called the Politburo, was composed of men. But Mrs Furtscheva was one of three women elected to the Presidium of the recent Communist Party congress.

Mrs Furtscheva, also elected a member of the party secretariat under Mr Khrushchev, is at present First Secretary of the Moscow Party Organisation—a post once held by the party leader.

Mrs Furtscheva is the daughter of a textile worker and started life as a weaver. She joined the Komsomol, Communist youth organisation, at the age of 14, and six years later became a full party member.

From 1930 to 1940, she held party posts in the Moscow area, and in 1948 she graduated from a higher Communist Party college.

Reported to be a protégé of Mr Khrushchev, she accompanied the party leader in 1954 on visits to Prague and Peking. —China Mail Special.

US Physicians In Russia

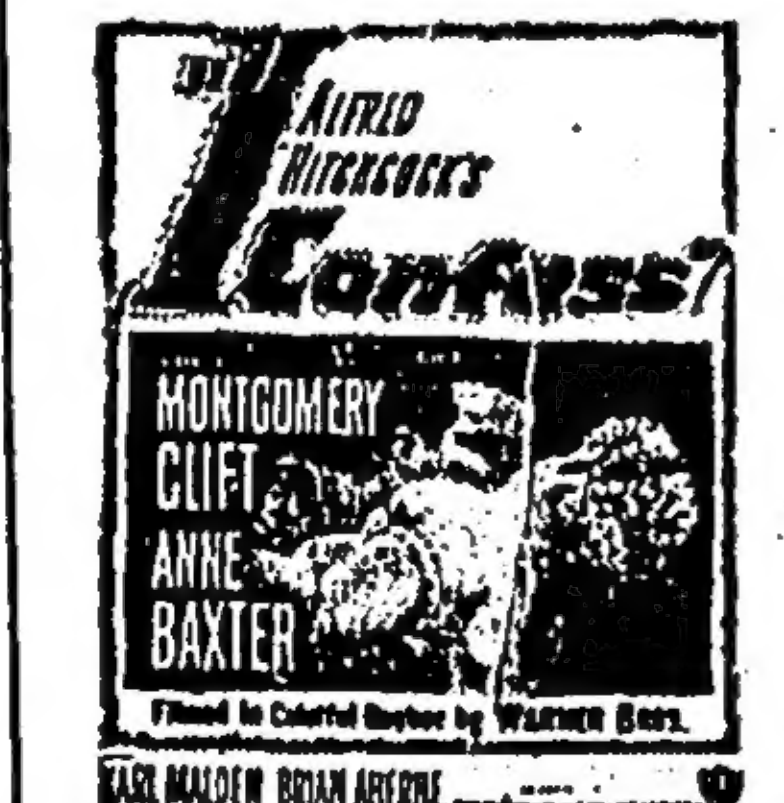
Moscow, Feb. 27.

A group of five American physicians arrived today in Moscow for a month's study of Soviet health institutions.

The visit was officially arranged as an exchange for the group of Soviet doctors who recently travelled across the United States studying polio treatment.

The five American physicians represented the United States Health Service, the Rockefeller Institute, and California, Yale and New York Universities. —France-Press.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

The Shah of Iran and Queen Soraya arrived in New Delhi recently to begin a state visit of India. Accompanying pictures show them driving to the home of the President, Dr Prasad.

Picture shows, top: Shah and Dr Prasad. Picture shows, bottom: Queen Soraya in another car with Premier Nehru and Mrs Indira Gandhi, daughter of the Prime Minister. —Express Photo.

US Appeals For Atomic 'Bank'

By Ralph Harris

Washington, Feb. 27.

The United States appealed to a 12-nation conference here today to press on with the peaceful development of nuclear energy through an international atomic "bank" suggested by President Eisenhower more than two years ago.

The appeal was voiced by Mr James Wadsworth, United States delegate, and chairman of the conference called to negotiate a draft statute to establish an international agency for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The major problem facing the negotiators was the Soviet Union's insistence that the new agency should be placed under the United Nations Security Council, and hence under the threat of a Soviet veto.

Western diplomatic sources today described the Soviet attitude as the major problem facing the conference, which was expected to end towards the middle of March.

The conference opened under conditions of secrecy, but it was learned that the United States delegate made a strong plea that the proposed new agency should have loose, informal links with the United Nations.

Negotiating Position

It was also learned that Mr Wadsworth outlined the initial negotiating position of the United States as follows:

1. Establishment of the agency—which would receive and allocate fissionable materials to develop atomic energy, particularly in the backward areas of the world—should not be held up until each nation had solved its own problems of development.

2. The risk of seeing nuclear fuels diverted to war production should be reduced by an adequate controls system.

3. The 12 nations should look beyond their own interests and prove that atomic co-operation was possible between East and West.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were the only Com-

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POP



BRITONS SWITCH TO WINE

London, Feb. 27. Britain's drinking habits are changing, a government survey showed today. The demand now is for less beer and more wine.

And of the wines, champagne is becoming a "clear favorite," the survey said. Analyzing the drinking habits of Britain's 60,000,000 people the Commissioners of Customs and Excise said that during the year ending March 31, 1955 the consumption of beer was down by two per cent. In their report the Commissioners described the change in Britain's drinking habits to the "popularity of holidays in countries where wine is drunk as a matter of course." Other reasons for the sudden changeover to richer drink were the "high rate of employment and wages," it added.

Smoking Cigars

Cigarettes, like beer, are victims of this new-found prosperity, the report said. Britons are now switching to cigars. The report said this conclusion could be drawn from the fact that revenue from cigars went up in a year from £234,000 to £743,000.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise said that there was a substantial increase in the consumption of wine. Clearances rose from 19,100,000 gallons in 1953-54 to 11,800,000 gallons in 1954-55, advancing the excise duty from £17,700,000 to £19,000,000.

The greater part of the increase was due to continued expansion in the demand for table wine, the report said.—United Press.

Schoolboys Stow Away In Trawler

Hull, Feb. 27. Two schoolboys—one a cripple—spent 19 days at sea in the Arctic fishing grounds when they ran away from school last month, a juvenile court was told here.

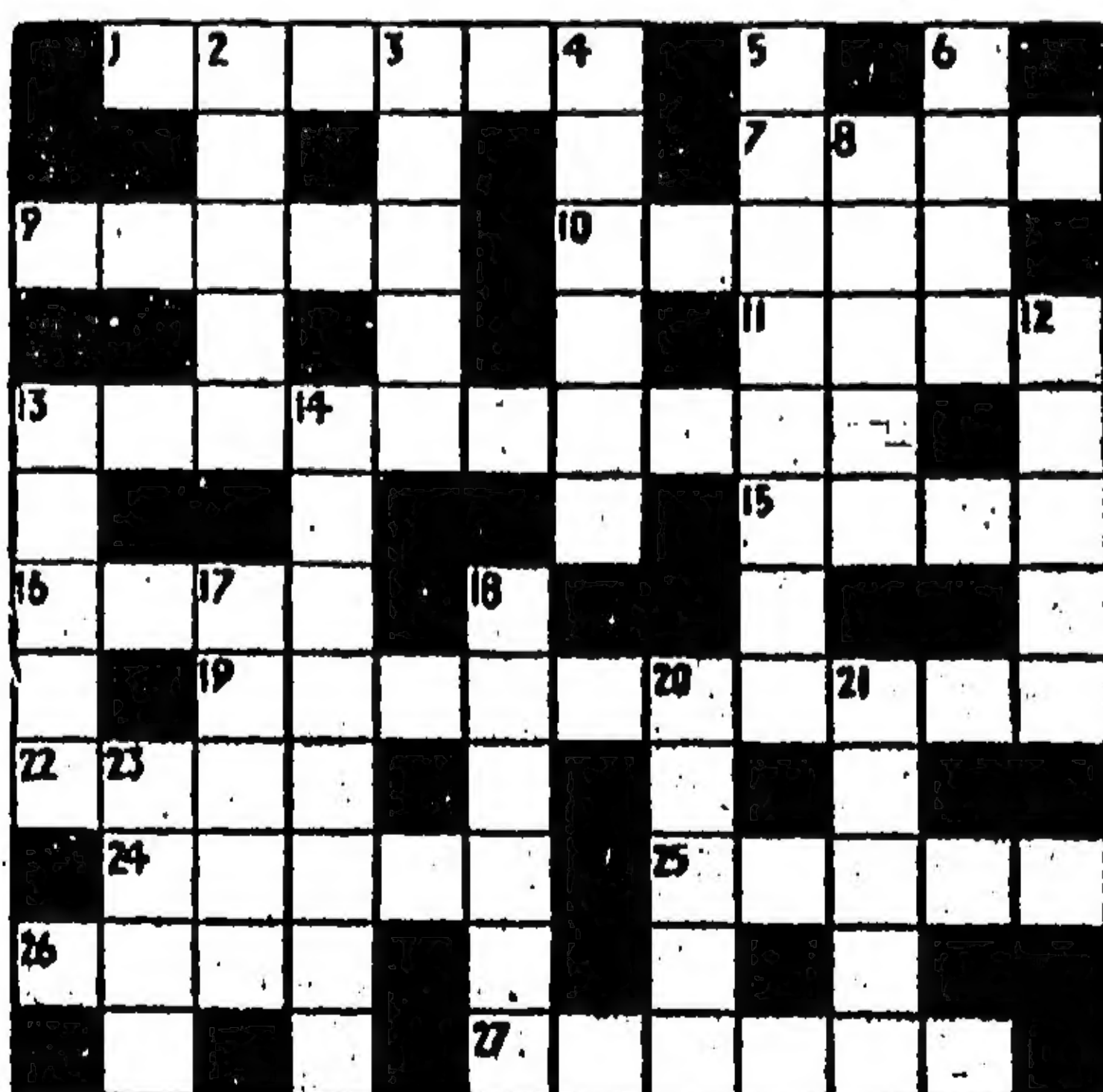
The boys—a one-legged 14-year-old whose father is a trawlerman, and a 13-year-old whose father was lost at sea—stowed away in the trawler Canopus the day before it sailed.

They remained hidden in the ship's lifeboat for a day before emerging when the ship was weathering a gale off Scotland.

It was the second time the 13-year-old had stowed away on a trawler. His parents, who have seven other children, were fined £3 sterling two years ago for failing to send him to school after he had run away to sea.

Now the boys promised to go to school regularly, the case of the 14-year-old was adjourned until March 28, when he leaves school and the other was placed under supervision for a year.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Disturbance (8)
 - Abound (4)
 - Foreigner (5)
 - Wanders (8)
 - Main point (4)
 - Butler, for example (10)
 - Continent (4)
 - Numerical (4)
 - Change (10)
 - Leave out (4)
 - Happening (8)
 - Fire-raising (8)
 - Southsayer (4)
 - Reposed (6)

- DOWN**
- Collision (5)
 - Coppers (8)
 - Tried hard (6)
 - Motionless (8)
 - Power (4)
 - Sounds out (5)
 - Rollins (8)
 - Fruit (6)
 - Gives protection (8)
 - Incessant (8)
 - Plague (8)
 - Accumulate (8)
 - Offspring (8)
 - Encounter (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 1. Pumper, 4. Screw, 7. Indeed, 9. Slate, 10. Cuts, 12. Solos, 15. Appal, 16. Pion, 17. Sate, 19. Valse, 20. Slender, 21. Enr, 22. Peril, 24. Hilar, 25. Verge, 26. Trusty. Down: 1. Princess, 2. Meditate, 3. Rook, 5. Collapse, 6. Entree, 8. Molar, 11. Spending, 13. Bayes, 15. Clematis, 16. Necessity, 19. Allure, 22. Pier.

WORLD DOMINATION STILL RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE

Detroit, Feb. 28.

Sir Pierson Dixon, Britain's permanent United Nations representative, said in Detroit tonight that world domination remained the fundamental objective of the Communist powers.

He said the objective had "never been disavowed and on the contrary is still openly proclaimed. He went on:

"To counter it we must maintain and secure the independence of the countries of the free world. This is the first need. "But our ultimate objective must be to convince the Communist powers that aggressiveness does not pay, neither full-scale nor limited war like the attack on South Korea nor the cold war offensive to which we are being subjected today."

Cruder Methods

Sir Pierson declared that the cruder methods of the Stalin era had now been replaced by methods which were less obvious and in a sense more deceptive."

GUIDED MISSILE SPEED UP

Washington, Feb. 27.

The American Aviation Daily reported today that President Eisenhower has instructed Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson to speed up the U.S. ballistic missile programme.

The trade publication said the President also told Mr Wilson to select a guided missile "car" quickly.

The daily said its information came from a "reliable report" that the President wrote Mr Wilson a letter containing such instructions.

Mark A Change

If correct, it said, it "conceivably could mark a change in the President's attitude on the operation of the nation's guided missile programme."

The President told a recent news conference the United States is ahead of Russia in some missile development but it would be idle to say that the Soviets are not ahead in others.

Mr Wilson is at Miami Beach, Florida, this week. Pentagon spokesmen were unable to say whether the Secretary has received a letter from Mr Eisenhower on the subject.—United Press.



Sir Pierson Dixon

HIS HOME IS IN THE EAST

Singapore, Feb. 27. Although he officially retired from the service of the Straits Steamship Company Ltd after 31 years of service, Captain Percy Bruce, a 60-year-old sea captain, plans to go to sea again after a short holiday in Scotland.

Captain Bruce, who has spent 45 years of his life in ships, said today:

"I have lived so long in the East that I will not be at home anywhere except here."

Now master of the Kimpan, Captain Bruce has been in command of nearly every one of the company's fleet of ships. In World War Two he was on convoy work to and from Africa but he also saw active service in World War One, in naval ships of the Dover Patrol.—China Mail Special.

Contrast

He contrasted the British record in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and the Gold Coast with that of conditions in the Soviet "colonies" in Central Asia and the Far East, where millions were "denied the slightest liberty even of thought."—Reuter.

Don't Worry About The Mouse In The Bread

London, Feb. 27. "Don't worry if you find a mouse in your morning bun," Professor Alastair Campbell of Birmingham University told a big audience of women here.

"A mouse is quite curious, actually," he advised them.

The professor, adviser to the Baking Industries Research Association, was addressing delegates from organisations representing between two and three million British women. They had been called together by the National Council of Women to discuss "consumer protection."

The real food danger, he said, was not the odd mouse, nail or piece of string in a bun, but the invisible bacteria injected by dirty handling.

"Cream in a beautiful wrapper can still be lethal," he warned.

"White bread or brown bread? Take the one you like best," he said. "A lot of brown bread is only dyed brown. Wholemeal bread gives a lot of people indigestion. I should take white."—China Mail Special.

America Owns 60,000 Non-Military Aircraft

Washington, Feb. 27.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced today that there were 60,432 non-military aircraft in use in the United States on January 1, an increase of 813 since last July 30.

The agency, which last year called out of date registrations from its files, has cut the number of total aircraft registered from 92,195 to 65,820.

The number of active registrations of planes actually in use or in condition to be used rose. But there was a crop of 8,488 in the so-called "inactive" registrations. These, which now total 24,889, are aircraft for which no renewals of registration are on record.

Business Use

These planes may have been either destroyed, retired or the owner may have forgotten to make the required annual renewal of his registration.

An owner must have an airworthiness certificate, according to the plane's mechanical soundness to operate it. The great majority of the civilian aircraft are used for business. Airlines own about 6,000 airplanes.—United Press.

BRITISH EXPORTERS OUT-PRICED

London, Feb. 27.

British exporters are "already out-priced" in major export markets, a leading British industrialist told a press conference here tonight.

Mr Miles Beover, managing director of the Brush group of engineering companies, was reporting on a 15,000-mile tour of Egypt, Ceylon, India and Pakistan.

He said: "We cannot afford to increase our prices still further, lose our trade and lose our prestige at the time when we most need it."

The remedy, he declared, lay in closer co-operation between management and labour in Britain and a "livelier appreciation" by the government of the difficulties of exporters.

Intense Competition

Mr Beover said he had found intense competition from Continental, Japanese and Communist bloc manufacturers of capital equipment.

He declared: "To achieve their ends they are prepared to enter the export markets at cut prices, even at below cost prices, and they receive vigorous support from their governments."

British equipment could still be sold, and was being sold, by good agents, by good factory representatives, when the price was no more than 10 or 15 per cent above competitors' price but there was no hope at all of selling when the difference was as much as 30 to 40 per cent.—Reuter.

EX-BOXER SHOT IN PARIS STREET

Paris, Feb. 27. French police today were looking for the killer of former French amateur boxing champion Albert Hansson, 39, who was shot down in a Paris street shortly after midnight this morning. Hansson, son of a Montmartre restaurant owner, had abandoned boxing and was implicated in racketeering gangs during the past few years, the police said. He had several convictions for theft and protection of prostitution.—France-Press.

UPKEEP OF ALLIED FORCES

Bonn, Feb. 27.

Representatives of West Germany and three Western Allied Powers will begin discussion on Wednesday next of the question of German financial participation in the upkeep of Allied troops stationed on German soil.

Germany will be represented by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Walter Hallstein. Britain, the United States and France will be represented by their ambassadors in Bonn.—France-Press.

Marshall Leaves

Geneva, Feb. 27.

Mr David Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore, left Geneva by air tonight on his way home. The Chief Minister has been resting in the Swiss mountain resort of Arosa for the past three weeks.—Reuter.

CHINA-FRANCE AGREEMENT

Paris, Feb. 27.

Senator Henri Rochereau, head of a French Economic Mission to China, said on his return to Orly tonight that his negotiations had laid a basis for a commercial agreement and more normal commercial relations between the two countries.

Senator Rochereau, who spent a month in China, said: "As a result of this voyage, Franco-Chinese commercial exchanges will henceforth be conducted according to the traditional rules of international commerce, without the intervention of a third country."

Most Agreeable

Senator Rochereau spoke highly of the studies in industrialisation which he had seen in China, citing as an example the motor factory going up in Manchuria which, when completed, would turn out 30,000 five-ton lorries annually.

He said the delegation retained of the most agreeable recollections of their talks with Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.—France-Press.

Considerable Volume

He said that he was returning with a considerable volume of orders for chemical products, industrial and other goods, wool and artificial fibres.

France, he said, would receive small quantities of tea, soya and silk.

M. Rochereau said that even more important than these deals was "the inauguration of a new system which will henceforth control Franco-Chinese commercial exchanges and allow a substantial increase in our exports."

This, he said, would consist in greater flexibility in the value of the franc, and a system of payment guaranteed by—China Mail Special.

When Is An Egg Fresh?

London, Feb. 27.

The committee inquiring into whether Britain should have a compulsory egg marketing scheme got conflicting evidence here on when an egg can be called a fresh egg.

"It shouldn't be more than three days old," Mrs Beatrice Collins, a poultry farmer from Middlesbrough, told the committee.

But Mr J. A. Peacock, former head of the Ministry of Food's egg division, said "an egg up to three weeks old can still be called fresh if it is of correct quality and properly handled."—China Mail Special.

What this new self-winding chronometer means to you



A chronometer is a "super watch"

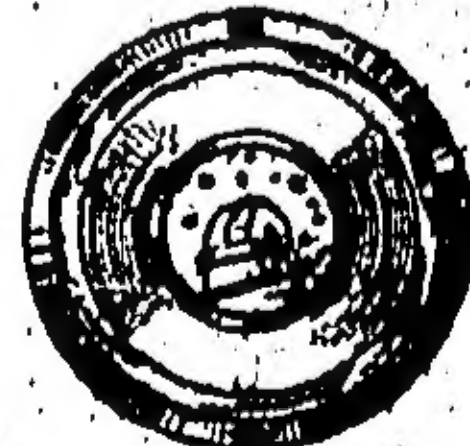
It has been specially made, specially adjusted, and has passed stringent government tests for accuracy. For fifteen days—and nights—it has been tested in five standard positions, at temperatures ranging from freezing cold to tropical heat.

Every Swiss chronometer is sold with an Official Rating Certificate showing just how it performed in these government tests.

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The Film Stars Revolt Against Their Bosses

—and in the van wiggles Miss Monroe

By ALAN BRIEN

A SHORT while ago it was fashionable to regard American film stars as gilded galley-slaves sweating under the lash of a seven-year contract. The fans might gaze up in awe at the giant silver faces with every eyelash a foot long. But the know-it-alls knew it all much better.

They would tell you confidentially that the whole regiment of Hollywood stardom was forced to parade and number off from the right at the drop of a producer's cigar ash.

This description is no longer half-true. As the films have grown bigger so have the film actors. We are now witnessing the revolt of the stardom, the mutiny of the well-paid pawns of the studio.

All the signs suggest that the revolution is almost complete. Victory has been won before most of the studio chiefs have had time to reach for their lawyers. And at the head of the rebel army wiggles Miss Marilyn Monroe.

Her terms

At first glance she does not appear to be the kind of girl who prefers her own company. But when that company is called Marilyn Monroe Inc., it is easy to understand the attraction of being your own mistress. By striking for a year she has forced the Bastille of Twentieth Century-Fox to surrender on her terms.

In the few short years since her small part in "All About Eve" she has won the freedom which has taken Orson Welles and Sir Laurence Olivier a lifetime to secure. Now she can employ Olivier as a director on her payroll and outbid the biggest Hollywood companies for a Rottgen play.

She is by no means alone in her escape from the Technicolor slave traffic. In the last six months we have seen Ray Milland, Burt Lancaster, Charles Laughton and Dick Powell appear as directors. Both the Russell girls, Jane and Rosalind, have become their own bosses.

Bob Hope can now list himself in the year books as "comedian, golfer and producer." While many other stars have become free-lances picking and choosing the parts they are offered.

To find out why these famous stars fought for their freedom, I called on two American stars. Both are over 40 yet still mean business at the box office. Both have their own production companies. Both have ambitions to be directors.

Tyrone Power and Cornel Wilde make the adjective "middle-aged" seem like a compliment. Power still has the elegant rocking-horse face which made him a pre-war pin up. Time has merely added a ruggedness to what was once a rather fragile profile.

Insurance

Wilde, though not so much younger in years, comes of a later generation of Hollywood stars. He made his first film in 1940 when Power had already appeared in 20.

There are a few grey hairs among the black curls but the tanned glossy face is still lean, and he has the shrewd strength appropriate to a man who was an Olympic fencer in 1936. One who, in less prosperous days, would fight in sword and dagger duels for the entertainment of Park Avenue party-givers.

They agreed that independence as an actor and a producer was first of all a form of insurance for a film star.

"You can't put all your faith in a balance," Tyrone Power said to me. "Banks can fail. Companies can go bankrupt. Your best security is your own talent. That's why I want to develop my abilities as a movie actor, as a stage actor, as a producer, and some time as a director. This you can only do on your own. Then if your investments pay off in cigar store coupons, you've still got something to sell."

Cornel Wilde said: "I act in films because it is, frankly, the easiest way for me to earn money. But being a star is one

of the few professions in which you aren't considered to increase in ability and value as you get older. You can't go on being handsome for ever. I've made one film of my own, "Storm Fear." I acted it my way, and I directed it my way. It is going very well in Britain and in the States. And that is something I can keep on doing until I'm well past 60."

Too rigid

The contract star system fixed actors too rigidly in one mould. Power was suspended by the studio for the first time in fifteen years because he objected to appearing in the same kind of costume role.

Wilde felt that the over-emphasis on the star hindered good film making. "Sometimes a minor character may be the dramatic focus of a sequence. But the Hollywood motto for cameramen is 'Follow the money.' And that means they keep the lens turned on the star whatever happens. A star is only allowed one personality. It is the small-part players who really get the chance to act."

Will stars like Wilde and Power be able to create a different and better star system? Will producers like Wilde and Power be able to create different and better films? I hope so. But the omens are not entirely auspicious.

Inferior

I recall that the Westerns of Ray Milland and Burt Lancaster have been inferior to the best produced by the major studios. The latest films backed by Rosalind Russell and Jane Russell gave them less worth-while roles than they often had under contract.

I note that after he has finished playing in the stage revival of "The Devil's Disciple" (costume of 1776), Power will star in his own company's film, "Lorenzo the Magnificent" (costume of 1480).

In his current film "The Scarlet Coat," Cornel Wilde is

once again back in an historical role. Among his most successful films in the past have been period pieces, like "Forever Amber."

It may be that the box office will be an even sterner taskmaster to these new independent star-producers than the big studio boss ever was.

However, the firm of Monroe has shown that it knows how to get free world publicity beyond the dreams of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. And the combination of Larry and Marilyn, the West End night and the Broadway dame, cannot fail to be the international money spinner of all time—no matter how bad, or even how good, it is as film art.



London Express Service

The way to win—and keep—world markets

A NATION SACRIFICES TO BUILD HER FUTURE

By LESLIE F. DANIELLS

Rotterdam WAS in the Town Hall of Rotterdam, the only sizable central building left standing there after the Germans so mercilessly bombed the city during the war.

Since then Rotterdam has had to rebuild its centre almost completely—and a most handsome piece of town planning it is. But in the midst of all this pre-occupation, it did not forget its help.

There it is—and it has been there since 1953 only a short distance from the Town Hall, and from the throbbing business and shopping centre of this world port.

From their businessmen can take their helicopter—each holds a passport to Brussels to join the world air lines. They find it quicker to go that way than to take the airport bus or their own car to Holland's international airport at Schiphol, owned by the city of Amsterdam.

The flight to Brussels takes only three-quarters of an hour. The return trip costs £4.8s. The initiative for the service came from the Belgium Sabena airlines. Naturally Schiphol—and Amsterdam—are annoyed at moving around the world fast means more to Dutch businessmen than inter-city rivalries.

'Export To Live'

THIS summer Rotterdam will have its own airport. It will not be a big one, and it will cost £500,000. But it will speed the exports, and nothing, as I found on my week's stay in Holland, is more important to this small country than its exports.

The Dutchman does not say "Export or die." He is much more positive. "We must export to live," I was told time and time again.

In fact, Dutch exports are running at over 50 percent of the national income—a far higher percentage than in most countries. In 1954, they amounted to £1,255,000,000; the national income was £2,395,000,000. With over 11,000,000 living in its small area, Holland is the most crowded country in Europe. Despite encouragement to emigrate, the labour force goes up yearly.

To keep its people in work (which at the moment is no difficulty) and pay them their wages, industry has been expanding by leaps and bounds. Firms from other countries, notably America, have set up here, welcomed as happily as a new native industry. But such a small home market—even though the Benelux agreement with Belgium and Luxembourg doubles it—means that Holland must export if her industries are to thrive and her people kept busy at work.

Desire For Security

ON my visit to Holland, one of the things that struck me most was the way the people realised the economic facts of life. For years they have been accepting lower wages so that a continuing stream can be made to keep prices steady and the cost of their goods to the outside world just that much less than their competitors.

In the same way over 50 percent of their butter goes for export, and they content themselves with margarine.

I spent quite a lot of time to diagnose why the Dutch people were so prepared to sacrifice in the common cause, and it was hard going. Dutchmen themselves could not pinpoint it.

History, I think, has something to do with it. A strong Calvinism is not only the basis of the Protestant faith of the Netherlands; it influences the Roman Catholic sections as well.

But there was also the late war in which Holland suffered terribly. It is natural that from belongs a deep desire for security—and that security can only come from work which keeps the country solvent and provides the jobs.

Second To Germany

AN economic expert to whom I talked was forced back to a purely human illustration. "A man knows that unless he works to export now, his son will be without a job in ten years' time."

Such a statement typifies the strong family feeling of the Netherlands, but it also suggests a faith in the future quite untouched, so far as I could find, by any cynicism at the thought of Iron Curtains and atomic bombs.

So Holland, despite its wide agricultural acres diminish-

ing through housing but increasing through reclamation schemes, has become an industrial workshop in which the workers produce at a pace second only to Germany.

Somewhat the great port of Rotterdam, now second in the world to New York in the amount of tonnage dealt with, symbolises the two-way traffic of the Netherlands—the raw materials coming in (and Holland has few native essentials) and the finished goods going out.

There is, of course, more to the port of Rotterdam than is a great trans-shipment port for inner Europe. Here goods are unloaded from ships into the Rhine barges.

In factory after factory I saw the intense export drive. In a big engineering concern at Utrecht I saw the final work being done on an order from the Argentine for 90 diesel locomotives and 500 coaches. When work on this order was in full swing, this firm was exporting 80 percent of its products.

The group to which this firm belongs also specialises in the construction of bridges, oil refineries and sugar plants. Their orders come from many parts of the world, but as I found with many other Dutch firms, mostly from the countries farther East.

In a factory, where, engagingly enough, I saw the driers made for women's permanent waves, the export rate was half their total production. The firm also makes hair dyes, and, as Dutch women are not in the very van of fashion, I gathered that the firm had to keep a close watch on Paris for the latest ideas.

I learned here another point of this need for exports. The Dutch home market could not possibly sustain the research needed to keep up to date, but the wider world market enabled it to do so.

Long Struggle

AND in a factory—where essences were prepared both for flavouring food and as a basis for soap, I saw the cartons ready for dispatch to such far away places as Seoul, Kobe and Yokohama.

But for all the increasing industrialisation, agriculture produces still remains the biggest export—56 percent of the total, and worth over £200,000,000 yearly.

Those products come from land which, through the threat of the sea, has been more tended than any other in Europe. The history of those wide acres has been one of struggle, in which Dutch determination has won. It is that determination which, in the industrial field as well, is winning and keeping world markets.

ALAS, POOR YORICK!

By MAURICE MANNING

THE professional jester whether in cap and bells or baggy trousers and a bowler hat, has been hard at work for hundreds of years. His job has never been easy, but under Communism it has become practically impossible.

For the Communists demand that their clowns shall, as it were, sit on two stools simultaneously: they must be, at one and the same time, "fellows of infinite jest," like Hamlet's Yorick, and faithful, unfailing propagandists of the Party line.

The Communists demand that the clown shall inspire laughter, but that every guffaw shall advance the cause of Communism. Since speechless gestures and grimaces would lack the desired "educational" impact, Communist clowns have to talk as well as mime.

THEIR FUNCTIONS

A clear definition of their functions in Iron Curtain society appeared in the Hungarian newspaper, Szabad Nép. When clowns in the capitalist world, said the newspaper, were mere slapstick-mongers who "kicked and are kicked," the "great task" of the clown in Communist countries was "to sell the truth, and to exercise bold and ruthless criticism... to mock the elements that have remained from the past."

An idea of how this is to be done was outlined some months earlier by a speaker at a meeting of the Hungarian Circus Artists' Committee. According to this pundit, the clown's job

was to recite "instructive rhymes" concerning daily problems, such as the fight against the kulaks, fulfilment of the economic plan, and so on.

Not surprisingly, this conception has been difficult to put into practice. The leading clown in the Soviet Union, the famous Karandash, does not always even attempt it, but diverts his audience with antics reminiscent of the early films of Charlie Chaplin. Karandash, in fact, models himself closely upon Chaplin, even to his toothbrush moustache and sack-like suit.

IMPRISONED

He is so funny that the authorities, torn between national pride and political purpose, at one moment clap him on the back and the next clap him in goal.

In the summer of 1955, Karandash was playing to packed houses in Moscow's Order of Lenin Circus. He was described in the programme, with a wealth of superlatives, as "unassessing to perfection the weapon of satirical ridicule." But in December of the same year the magazine, Soviet Culture, reported his arrest in connection with a charge of drunkenness.

His imprisonment depleted—at any rate temporarily—the ranks of a profession already poorly staffed. In August 1953 Izvestiya declared that the total number of clowns in the USSR had shrunk to 15. Considering the hazards of the job, it seems unlikely that many recruits have joined up since then.

Yet, though they are, Soviet clowns have had more than their share of criticism during Karandash's look to the bottle,

the last five or six years. Again and again, articles have appeared scolding the "native Grimaldis. Either their delivery of 'instructive rhymes' is not funny enough (Pravda warned them to "liquefy this weakness"), or the ideological message is not sufficiently unlined.

The Communists, as one would expect, have always been more worried about the second of these shortcomings. According to Soviet Art, speaker after speaker at the All-Union Conference of Professional Circus Workers "stated sadly that the spoken word in the circus arena, designed to serve as a powerful means for the Communist education of the broad masses, is not fulfilling this high purpose."

And the Literary Gazette called for the establishment of a school for young clowns, where they could make a "deep study" of social-political subjects.

SELF-CRITICISM

The clowns themselves, with their comrades the "happy artists and the animal trainers, have done their bit by way of self-criticism. For example, the Moscow Pravda reported that the circus collective, Workers' and Artists' Club of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party on ideological questions, will endeavour to raise further the ideological-artistic level of its work.

Success, however, does not appear to have crowned any of these efforts to marry humour and ideology. The clowns remain either un-funny or un-ideological, and in the nature of things they can scarcely be otherwise. Small wonder that Karandash took to the bottle,

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE NOW

CONGRESS AND THE LOBBIES

—By—
Alexander Broad

Washington MY dictionary says that "to lobby" is "to frequent the lobby in order to influence members of a legislature or to collect political intelligence."

Supporters and opponents of lobbyists in Washington spend much of their time in a united rendering of that fine old Gershwin chorus "Oh, it ain't necessarily so."

Supporters insist that their function is exclusively "educational."

Opponents insist that lobbyists are devoted exclusively to perverting natural justice, pressuring duly elected representatives, and generally transforming the United States into a paradise for morticians, hucksters, gas companies or the veterans of the Second Oregon Pig War.

Both these pleas are probably irrelevant.

ACCOUNTING

In any case the United States Congress has ordained that lobbyists shall present themselves, disclose their names, their aims, and their employers, and make a due accounting of the amount of money they spend.

The last count I can find shows that 312 organisations registered themselves in a recent representative year and spent \$10,303,204. Of these, 141 were business organisations, 48 were groups, 39 represented employees, 13 farmers, 21 professional groups, 31 were concerned with taxes, 13 with foreign policy, 11 said they were interested in "reclamation," and seven represented veterans and military organisations.

As I write, lobbyists connected with the gas industry have just spent \$1,500,000 to influence a single piece of legislation. In the nature of things, the registered organisations were no doubt only a fraction of the organisations devoted in one way or another, to influencing the course of legislation.

Most organisations somehow manage to dodge the official register by pretending very hard that they are concerned with "disseminating knowledge" or influencing public opinion in general.

DELUGE

One lobbyist is reported to be representing some 35 organisations in one very small piece. Others maintain vast organisations to promote a single interest. All of them purport to represent the true sentiments of the Great American Public. They have been known to organise a deluge of several thousand telegrams to swamp a Congressman at a crucial moment, and they manage to whip up letters from "constituents" by the truckload.

It is all very bewildering for the Congressman. So much so that Congress now has a vast multi-million dollar research organisation to dig up the real facts about every legislative issue, so that elected representatives will have some standard by which to judge the lobbyist's claims.

All this is doubly important at the moment. As the Presidential election approaches, Congressmen, naturally, grow more jittery by the moment. A man who might have ignored ten thousand angry telegrams ten months ago will now go white in the face at the sight of a mere hundred.

CONFLICT

The lobbyists know it and they are laying their plans. First, Congressmen are being built up, for instance, to convince Congressmen that Americans are strongly opposed to any relaxation of the embargo against Communist China, and that anyone who helps Eisenhower to fulfil the spirit of his agreement with Mr. Anthony Eden on the subject will find himself—or his Presidential candidate if he himself is not up for re-election—looking for a job next November.

Next, organisations—one of them led by writers Pierre Van Paason and Louis Bromfield—are seeking to "educate" legislators on the need for arms for Israel.

The only saving grace is that, most of the time, the lobbyists are in conflict with one another. When two powerful lobbies take opposite sides on the same issue, the Congressman is, at least, certain that the whole of the voting public cannot agree with both.



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NUMBER ONE FOR THE NATIONAL?



Mr. A. Strange's racehorse Four Ten carries the number 'One' on its saddle cloth in this picture with jockey R. Morrow up. Could it be an omen for March 24 when Four Ten, who is trained by A. Kilpatrick, runs in the Grand National at Aintree?—Routenphoto.

SPORTS SURVEY

Plot To Kidnap Referee By Students In Annual "Rag" Was Clean Fun

By "ALL-ROUNDER"

The high spirited students of Durham's colleges planned to kidnap referee George Tatlock, of Bolton, when he travelled to take charge of the FA Amateur Cup-tie between Durham City and Norton Woodseats and hold him to ransom. The 1,100 students were holding their annual "rag". But officials of Durham City FC heard of the plot and Mr Tatlock was quietly hidden away until it was time for him to take the field. All good clean fun of course.

Is John Elliott the youngest football trainer in Great Britain? He is only nineteen years old, and is in complete charge at Lochburn Park (Scotland). He is also training to be a chiropodist.

The high and the low roads from Scotland are picked with footballers making for Leicester. Manager Dave Halliday left

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Turk's Blood And Frisky Scot Remain Co-Favourites

London, Feb. 27. Backers' wariness about the racing hold-up and curtailment of training because of the cold weather was reflected in the small business done at tonight's Victoria Club collector on the "Spring Double" races.

Turk's Blood and Frisky Scot remained co-favourites at one hundred to six for the Lincolnshire Handicap and the first eight horses called were all the same odds at last week.

But the odds against Quare Times winning his second Grand National continue to shrink. Six to one was the top offer about the ten-year-old Irish-trained gelding's chance of being first horse for twenty years to complete a double success in the big Aintree Steeplechase.

Only change worth noting in the Lincolnshire betting was the light support for Loppylugs from thirty-three to twenty-five to one while for the "Nation-up," Carey's Cottage, third last year, hardened to one hundred to six from eighteen to one.—Routenphoto.

CLOSING ODDS
Closing odds were: Lincolnshire handicap (one mile, March 21):

100-6 Turk's Blood and Frisky Scot.
20-1 Tudor Jinks and Milonga.
25-1 Retrial, Nonchalant, Nicholas, Nickleby, Rivo: Line and Loppylugs.

28-1 Le Palatin.
33-1 Flying William, Solon Morn, Beethoven, Trouville and Aorangi.

40-1 Cardillac, Nimblefoot, Redway, Sir Jasper, Tale of Two Cities and Estrigon.
Grand National Steeplechase (Four miles, 850 Yards, March 24):

6-1 Quare Times.
100-0 Sundown.
100-0 Carey's Cottage, and Vallant Spark.

20-1 Must, ESB and Devon Loch.
20-1 Early Mist, Mariner's Royal Tan and High Guard.

33-1 Wise Child, Pippy-Kin, Merry Windor, Armorial and Key Royal.

40-1 Hollybank, Athenian, Ontry and Gligole.—Routenphoto.

Colchester Wins

London, Feb. 27. In a Third Division Southern section football League match, played under floodlights tonight, Reading, at home, lost to Colchester 1-3.

The match was postponed from February 4 owing to bad weather.—Routenphoto.

Aberdeen for the Midlands city, and since has taken Willie Gardiner from Glasgow Rangers, Pat Ward from Hibs and John Ogilvie from Ithbs. They have all made first team grade. Now Mr Halliday has a feeling that Joe Melnes, of Partick Thistle, might make a useful addition to his Scottish colony. Melnes used to play for the Army.

DISAPPOINTED JOE
If the Bolton-Villa match had not been cancelled Joe Dean would have become the youngest League goalkeeper ever. He is only sixteen-and-a-half years old and was in England's Youth team. His twin brother David is a goalkeeper, not a goal stopper, and has netted over 50 times this season for a local Bolton side. Despite their youth they are both over six feet tall and weigh thirteen stone!

Arthur Turner, Birmingham City's manager, was away with his team when there was a knock at the front door of his house. Mrs Turner answered it, and there stood three ten-year-old archers. "Please," they said, "we are from the so and so club," mentioning a youth organisation. "Do you think Mr Turner could come and manage it for us?"

Over a year without conceding a home try. That was the fine record of Old Newtonians Rugby Club (Leicester) until they beat Old Wheatleyans eleven points to three. Those three points were the first time their line had been crossed on their own ground since January 1955. They have not been beaten at home for fifteen months.

PENALTY KICKERS
King of the penalty kickers in Scottish League football is Johnny Hubbard, of Glasgow Rangers. The South African has now netted on twenty-two successive occasions from the spot. The League record is held by Johnny Haddock, now Clyde's assistant manager, who was successful 34 consecutive times — and then missed the next four. He was with King's Park and Dumbarton then.

Loyalty with a capital "L." That is what Forfar Athletic got from their supporters. When this lovely "B" Division club bought Mowatt, from Arbroath Vics, and Muirhead, from Lunan, the Supporters' Club weighed in with a cheque of £250 towards the transfer fees — making a total of £10,000 they have given the parent body since 1945.

When an amateur is signed by a professional club it is unconstitutional for a transfer fee to be paid. So when Bellshill

Athletic signed Bill Thomson, of Whifflet Amateurs, they said, "Well, we cannot give you any money for him. But if you care to send your injured players along we will give them full treatment without payment."

SCORING SPREE
Outside-left Jimmy Craig netted ten goals in nine matches for the Scottish Junior club Weir. Then he joined Cambuslang Rangers, and has scored three times in his two matches for them. Jimmy's scoring spree did not start until after he had broken an arm. Before that he did not have a goal to his credit.

Arthur Rowley, since he joined Leicester City from Fulham in June 1950, has been absent only twelve times from the first team out of a possible 254 Cup and League appearances. Of his 228 goals in first class football he has obtained 198 of them for Leicester in 242 matches.

HKFA Take Steps To Eliminate Foul Play

In order to eliminate foul play, the Council of the Hongkong Football Association has instructed all affiliated referees that "if any player is guilty of kicking or attempting to kick an opponent, such a player shall be deemed as guilty of 'Serious Foul Play' as defined in Law (12) and will be sent from the field of play."

Council members who attend matches and witness acts of serious foul play will report these incidents to the Secretary of the Association in the same manner as referees and linesmen.

Newcastle United Remains Favourite For FA Cup

London, Feb. 27. Newcastle United remained favourites for the Football Association Cup at a callover at the Victoria Club tonight.

Odds of four to one were offered against Newcastle closely followed by Tottenham Hotspur at nine to two.

The same prices were quoted for the two teams a week ago. Manchester City who lost last year's final to Newcastle, shortened from nine to one to eleven to two, on equal terms with Arsenal, whose odds are unchanged.

The only easing of quotations concerned Everton who from fifteen to two went out half a point to eight to one.

The three other clubs still in the Cup shortened. Sunderland from eight to one to three to two.

Birmingham City from seven to one to three to two.

And West Ham United from six to one to three to one.—Routenphoto.

Two Leading Men In The Life Of Miss Leigh

By CECIL WILSON

Vivien Leigh's answer to Marilyn Monroe—the tall, dark, and handsome Ronald Lewis, who replaces Peter Finch in the Noel Coward comedy "South Sea Bubble"—began rehearsing with her this week.

If Sir Laurence Olivier's historic New York Press conference with Miss Monroe, announcing their decision to film together, "The Sleeping Prince," took on the magnitude of a State occasion Miss Leigh's script conference with Mr Lewis took on the mystery of a State secret.

The doors were locked so firmly on rehearsals that I was surprised not to find an armed guard on duty outside the Globe Theatre.

From what my spies report, however, I might reveal without running up against Miss that the 27-year-old Welshman who made his mark in strong drama will meet no taxing demands in the Coward comedy.

Indeed, for an actor who distinguished himself in "The Square Ring," "The Bad Samaritan," and (most of all) in "Morning Becomes Electra" before going inevitably into films, this earnest young man from Port Talbot is having a pretty undramatic time of it just now.

WITH A BOTTLE

He has stepped straight out of filming "Sailor Beware" to that monumental mother-in-law, Peggy Mount, into the role of a tribal chief's son who falls in love with an island governor's wife. (And what island governor,

married to Vivien Leigh, could blame him?)

In the film he has among other trifles, to struggle with Gordon Jackson for possession of a collapsing bed and carry home his tipsy prospective father-in-law (Cyril Smith).

In the play Miss Leigh will plot the course of true love by hitting him over the head with a bottle.

Before he vanished in a cloud of Coward I went out to Ealing—the streets, not the studios now swallowed up by the B.B.C. to ask him how he felt about all this funny business.

'SUITS ME'

He detached himself with chivalrous reluctance from the arms of his screen bride, Shirley Eaton, on the steps of St. Stephen's Church and said:

"Well, it suits me. It's all experience. Drama, light comedy, broad comedy—I want to do the lot."

How did this Peter Finch part come his way? Right out of the blue, he says.

"I was invited to Sir Laurence Olivier's flat to meet Miss Leigh, Mr Beaumont, and Mr Chappell, the producer, and it was all fixed up in an hour. I had never met any of them before."

Note the unfamiliar formality of these names. No phoney, mately nonsense about "Viv," "Binky," and "Billy" for our Hon.

Peter Finch, the leading man Vivien Leigh lost to the films, bobs up again on the West End screen next week in "A Town Like Alice." And in the picture, his leading lady, Virginia McKenna, goes wading in the mud.

Hollywood has its Threats, its Menaces, and its Shapely Britishers. Miss McKenna has had pinned to her more often than she can count.

If she looks anything but fair and roscate in this picture—as an ordinary girl caught up in extraordinary events in Nevil Shute's story of a nightmare trek through Japanese-occupied Malaya—it's all right with her.

Sweetness and cool, antiseptic glamour are beginning to cloy for the blue-eyed girl of 22, who found, respectively stage fame in a flop ("Penny for a Song"), TV fame in "Shout Aloud, Salvation," and film fame in "The Cruel Sea."

She typifies the whole discontent of this acting business. Clowns want to play Hamlet, Hamlets want to clown; bad girls want to be good, good girls want to be bad. And the smooth Miss McKenna wants to rough it.

WEARNING

Being a fair English rose, she feels, is all very well in its way, so long as the public looks for some substance in the petals, some sap in the stem. But in one hothouse role after another she has yearned to be something more than a flower.

As last in "A Town Like Alice" comes her chance literally to let down that immaculate fair hair, to cover those spotless pink and white cheeks in scratches and slime, to slouch about, exhausted, in rags. A chance, in short, to Act.

Looking more like a fair English rose than ever, and winning when I told her so, she sat at the wheel of her Volkswagen car and revelled reminiscently in the joy of libelling her looks.

"We got no nearer Malaya than the President's beach," she said, "but for three-quarters of the film we wallowed in a very good imitation of Malayan mud and jungle."

"We spent a fortnight wading in and out of a big swampy pool—an awfully smelly one, full of bottles and old boots."

"And we didn't stop ashore looking as if we'd just come out of the most expensive hair-dresser's, Jack Lee, the director, saw to that. He was a glutton for reality."

"Some of the girls fibbed" at the sight of that slime and hooked up their skirts as they sank in. Me—I just let it do its worst."

As she returned mentally to that bed of mud and old boots a glow of rapture came over her fair English face. She could hardly have sunk more blissfully into it bath of asses' milk.

"The next thing? I'd like to play a part with a bit of fun in it. Yes, and I'd like to be bad. Crying your eyes out in front of a camera gets so depressing and gooey-gooey parts can be so dull."

WAITING
But the star for whom everything has come too easily can afford to wait.

When she looks back today on all the things she has done since she began seven years ago in Dundee Repertory—Shakespeare with Sir John Gielgud, a season with the Old Vic, Juliet on TV—she says in one of her attractive schoolgirlish bursts:

"Cor! The more I go on the more I realize how much I have to learn. It's only in the beginning that you think you know it all."

One thing she has learned is to dress. Last time I met her, at a "West End" pre-view, she was wearing blue slacks and a white duffel coat. This time she looked as feminine as she really is in a slim black skirt and a green blouse.

"I'm shopping in the King's Road, Chelsea," she assured me.

Pedagogical Postscript: This fair English rose was born of a French-Scottish mother (Anne de Vay, the pianist) and an Irish father.

NOAH'S ARK OPEN

By HENRY LONGHURST

The news that the Canada Cup tournament is to be played in Britain this year seems to have been received with universal satisfaction, though many may be hearing about it for the first time, such is the paucity of golfing news from the other side of the Atlantic.

It began comparatively humbly in 1953, when, I believe, seven nations took part, but grew phenomenally in the next two years when no fewer than 26 nations were represented.

It is clearly the greatest international golf gathering in the world. The founder of this particular feast is Mr John Jay Hopkins, a man of remarkable energy and imagination who, as president of the General Dynamics Corporation in the United States and of Canadian in Montreal, dashes from one end of the earth to the other, supervising the construction of atomic submarines, guided missiles, jet-powered aeroplanes, and secret weapons in general.

In the intervals he stops for a game of golf and is a member, among other clubs, of the Royal and Ancient and of Burnham Tree, Washington, where the President habitually plays.

It is Mr Hopkins's conviction that nothing brings people closer together than playing golf with one another and, with this in mind, he founded the International Golf Association to put his ideas into practice. To run the Canada Cup tournament, bringing the two top players from nations all over the world, costs about 100,000 dollars and this he personally raises each year.

There is no question of making a profit and Mr Hopkins's only reward is the satisfaction—increasingly rare it seems—these days—of bringing people together in conditions of unassuming good will.

I watched the Canada Cup tournament two years ago in Montreal when it was won for Australia by Peter Thomson and Kelvin Nagle, and so immensely was the interest that I at once set to work upon the donor with a view to convincing him that, as an international trophy, it

must one day go on its travels and that, when it did, it ought to come first to the home of golf.

I even held forth on television to the effect that it ought to come to the Old Course at St. Andrews, where the nations concerned would outnumber by four the 22 noblemen and gentlemen who founded the Royal and Ancient club 200 years ago.

It has become the practice, however, to invite the diplomatic representatives of the nations taking part to a dinner before the tournament. Last year the Vice-President of the United States made the principal speech, the President himself having previously received the teams individually—and thus a London course seemed indicated.

In conversation in New York a couple of months ago Wentworth came naturally to mind, and the match, and I had the pleasure of returning with an unofficial invitation to the club. They responded with alacrity and now at last the whole thing is cut and dried.

AN EARLY STAGE
It occurred to me at an early stage that, if a date could be found just before the Open Championship, and if the donor could be persuaded to make it a condition of playing in the Canada Cup that all should go on and play in the Open, we had a chance of bringing off a really notable "right and left."

This is the way it has worked out. The Canada Cup will be played for on Monday and Tuesday, June 25 and 26; British Railways have jumped to it with four sleeping carriages to take the whole party to Liverpool on the Tuesday night, and through the good offices of the Royal Liverpool Club at Hoylake there is a room waiting for every one of them.

NOAH'S ARK
So now we may look forward to a veritable Noah's Ark of a Championship with performers coming in two by two from the farthest end of the earth—two from each of the Dominions (which with luck will guarantee a Commonwealth team to play the PGA for the new Slazenger Trophy at Princess in July), two from every country in Europe, two from the Philippines, two from Japan, to say nothing of two of the most distinguished professionals in the States.

Judged by any standard this looks like being the outstanding Open Championship since Willie Park first won the Bell in 1870.

For any party I may have played in the background I look forward to being forgiven by the Championship Committee for being so rude about what they proposed to do to the Amateur.

(COPYRIGHT)

Sports Diary

TODAY
Athletics meet at Boundary Street.
Hockey: Entries close for 8th Race Meeting Hongkong Jockey Club, noon.

TOMORROW
Cricket: Semi-final, Major Units Championships at KCC.
Rugby: Entries close for Blarney Stone Rugby tournament.
Badminton: Entries close for Junior-Badminton Championships.

THURSDAY
Athletics: Minor Units Championships at Boundary Street.

FRIDAY
Athletics: 15 Medium Distance Athletic meet at Boundary Street, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY
Minor Units Championships at Boundary Street.

SUNDAY
1st Int. 14th Unit Championships at 27, Wai. Badminton: Entries close for 8th Race Meeting Hongkong Jockey Club, 9 p.m.

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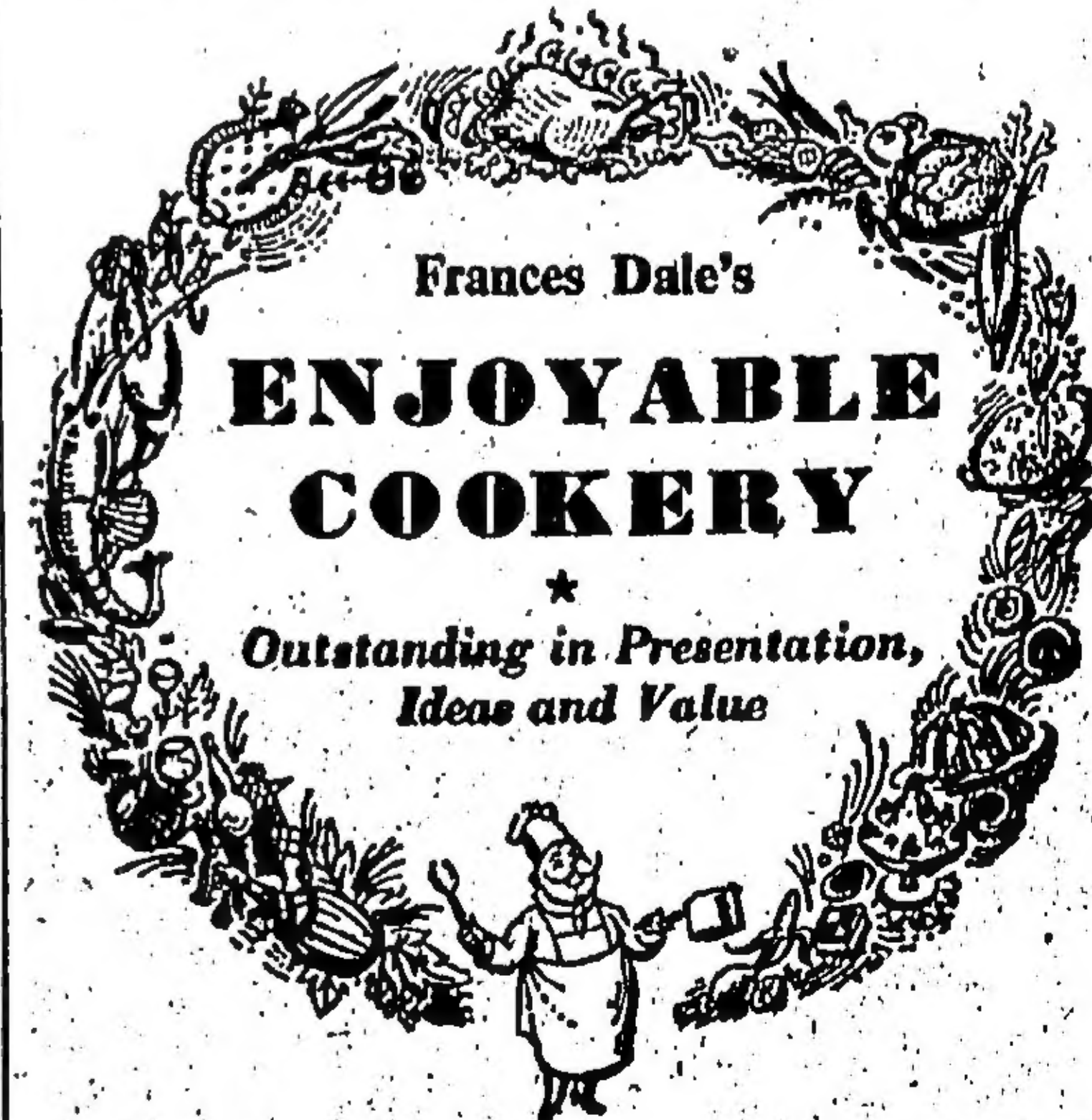
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NOTICE

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

NOTICE is hereby given
that the Annual General Meet-
ing of the Society will be held
at the Board Room of the
Hong Kong Jockey Club,
Alexandra House, 8th Floor,
on Tuesday 20th March 1956
at 5.30 p.m. to receive the Re-
port of the Committee for the
year ended 31st December,
1955, and to approve the Ac-
counts and to transact
such other business as may be
necessary according to the
Constitution of the Society.

By Order of the Executive
Committee,
H. MATTLAND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th Feb., 1956.

PORKKALA GETS BIGGEST SPRING CLEAN

Helsinki, Feb. 22.

Some 7,500 Finnish men, women and children
are giving Porkkala, the former Soviet naval base
west of Helsinki, the biggest spring clean in its
history. Returning to their homesteads after
more than eleven years of exile they find them
dirty, broken-down and looted.

"Soviet Jack Tars," they have complained
grimly in newspaper interviews, "may be jolly,
but they are certainly more destructive and
lackadaisical about hygiene than we Finns are."

The 7,500 people now labour-
ing with brush and pail, mop
and disinfectant bottle, were
driven from their homes when
the Soviet Union occupied
Porkkala's 148½ square miles
of farming, fishing and re-
sidential territory in 1944.
They are able to come home
now because the Russians have
withdrawn from the area in
return for a prolongation of
their military assistance pact
with Finland.

Mr. Gosta Lindberg, owner
of Pikkala Manor, one of the
finest homes in Porkkala,
found that his 22 rooms had
been partitioned off with fibre
board and divided into a
number of smaller ones. The
wallpaper had been ripped off
the walls and the central heat-
ing plant, including the boiler
and all the radiators, removed.

Indescribable

In its place, the Russians had
installed tiled stoves of the
kind used in Soviet farmhouses.
These stoves had sheet iron
chimneys and rough holes had
been made for their passage
through the floor and roof of
the old manor.

Many smallholders reported
that the Russians had taken
away the old iron cooking
stoves which Porkkala house-
wives used to polish until
they shone like ebony.

All the home-comingers com-
plain of "indescribable dirt".
While waiting for the new
stones, the people of Porkkala
have been laying tulips on the
bare graves.

"It is sad to see them this
way," they say, "but the main
thing is that the land is ours
again."—China Mail Special.

Took Stones

The Soviet government has
officially promised Finland to
pay for new tombstones for the
graves in Porkkala's church-
yards.

The original stones were re-
moved by the Soviet occupiers
and used for purposes which
have not been ascertained.

While waiting for the new
stones, the people of Porkkala
have been laying tulips on the
bare graves.

"It is sad to see them this
way," they say, "but the main
thing is that the land is ours
again."—China Mail Special.

Aberdonian Is Blood Brother Of Kikuyu

HELPS REHABILITATE MAU MAU YOUTHS

By Henderson Gall

Wamuma, Kenya, Feb. 27.

George Dennis, aged 71, an
Aberdonian who has spent most of his life
among the Kikuyu tribe, is an exceptional
figure even in this Colony.

He is a blood brother of the Kikuyu,
one of a mere handful of Europeans ever
honoured in this way. He believes that he
was made a blood brother because of the
advice he gave the Kikuyu in their last
pitched battle with the Masai, their
traditional enemies. And he is an expert
in the Kikuyu language and customs.

Kikuyu is a difficult lan-
guage. Each verb, for example,
has 58 tenses, which makes the
subtleties of Latin and Greek
look like child's play. Cam-
bridge University recognised his
practical univalued know-
ledge when it appointed him
co-examiner in Kikuyu in 1923,
and again in 1925.

RETIRED

George Dennis was born and
bred at Aberdeen, and later
moved with his family to
Huntly, in Aberdeenshire. He
came to Kenya from Canada
about 44 years ago as an in-
dustrial missionary among the
Kikuyu.

He built the present Church
of Scotland Mission at Tumu-
tum, near Nyeri. Then, 27
years ago, he joined the govern-
ment's Public Works Depart-
ment. He is an expert on
East African timbers, and a
fine craftsman.

He designed and made the
furniture for the Royal Lodge
at Sagana, visited by Princess
Elizabeth, as she then was, and
the Duke of Edinburgh in 1952
shortly before the Mau Mau
Emergency was declared.

George Dennis retired to sea
level and the fat fields of
Aberdeenshire, after a lifetime
of Kenya's blizzards, steep
sided valleys and thick rain
forest. But apparently he could
not rest.

BOY KILLERS

When the Emergency was
declared, he packed his bags,
paid his passage out to Kenya,
arrived and offered his ser-
vices. First, he went to the
Athi River detention camp,
where he worked among the
core Mau Mau detainees.

Five months ago he left there
to come to the Wamuma Boys
Approved School here, where
young Mau Mau gangsters be-
tween the ages of 9 and 16
are detained.

Many of these boys are
killers who were too young to
be prosecuted.

Dennis took charge of the
carpentry and building sections
—most of the boys have an
ardent desire to become crafts-
men—and installed himself as
what the commandant of the
school, Major George Gardner,
describes as "an invaluable
asset."

I visited him in his work-
shop. Until six weeks ago, he
said, the boys were sullen and
would not even reply to formal
Kikuyu greetings spoken in
passing.

GOOD CHANCE

"Of course, a lot of them
cannot speak real Kikuyu.
They have learnt a dialect
language, partly encouraged by
Mau Mau leaders, and partly a
result of tribal decay," Mr
Dennis explained.

These boys seemed eager to
learn everything they could
about woodwork. I was shown
chairs, lockers and "simple"
joints they had made.

Mr Dennis thinks that there
is a very good chance that the
great majority of these 1,000
boys at the school can be fit-
ted back into African life, and
he hopes that the same among the
trainees will start carpentry
businesses in their own villages,
and not drift to the towns and
unskilled industrial employment.

"Because, you know, unless
a boy has a very strong charac-
ter, he soon gets de-tribalised,"
he added.

As we walked about this
spick-and-span camp, he would
join to something and add a
comment made to him by his
"Old Man." I was puzzled for
a few seconds, and then he ex-
plained that he came among the
Kikuyu servant, mentor and
companion who had been with
him for 43 years. This old
Kikuyu is almost majestic, with
deeply-lined features and an
expression of great wisdom.

LIVELY

Mr Dennis is the elder by a
year or two, but in contrast is
as lively as a cricket, with bright
blue, humorous eyes, and a voice
with a sudden edge to it. He
darts rather than walks and is
never in the same place for more
than five seconds. —China Mail
Special.



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are those for un-
registered correspondence posted
at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
posting times elsewhere which
in general are earlier than the
G.P.O. times can be ascertained
by enquiry at the local office.
The latest posting times for
registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than the times
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing parcel mails can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post
office.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

By Air
Philippines, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain
& Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29

By Air
Laos, 6 a.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 10 a.m.
USA, 11 a.m.
Thailand, Malaysia, N. Borneo,
Ceylon, Noon.
Indonesi, Australia, New Zealand,
Africa & Europe, 6 p.m.
Formosa, USA, Canada, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East,
Africa & Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Malaya, India, Noon.
Macao, 1 p.m.

Professor Erhard, the West
German Minister for Foreign
Affairs, currently on a visit to
London, last Tuesday afternoon
went to the Foreign Office for
a meeting with British Foreign
Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. Pic-
ture shows him with Mr
Lloyd.—Express Photo.

Costly Fight In Algeria

Paris, Feb. 27.

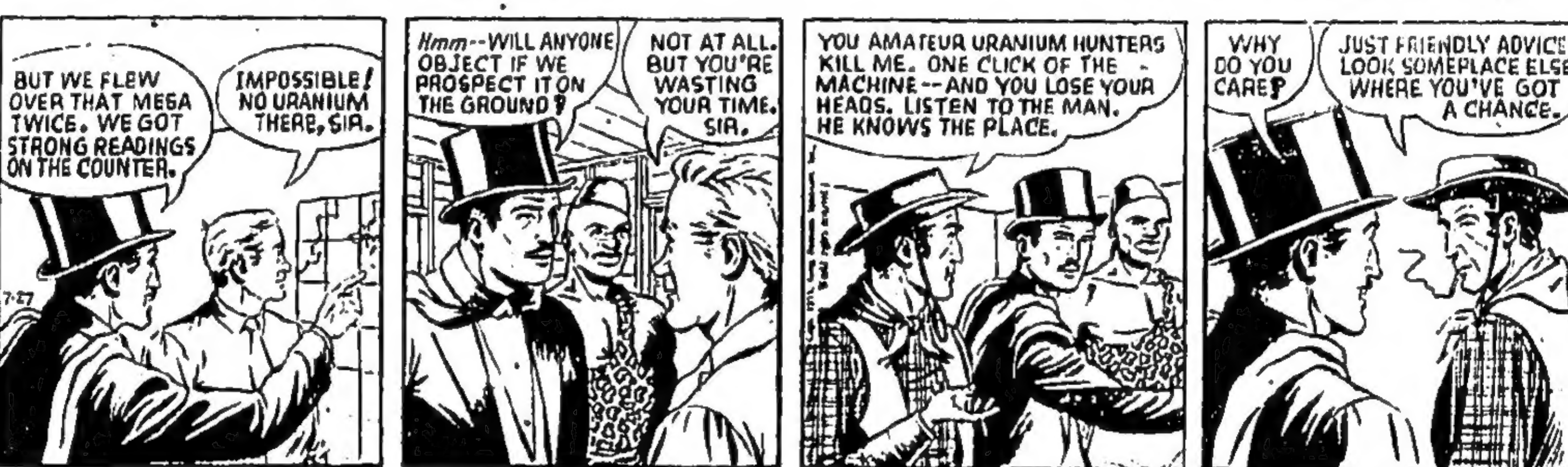
France's fight against terror-
ism in the North African terri-
tory of Algeria will cost the
nation 120 milliard francs
(US\$336 million) during 1956,
according to estimates drawn up
last month, the French Ministry
of Finance announced today.

Normal military expenditure
will probably cost an additional
960 milliard francs (US\$2,666
million).

The total will be covered by
the national budget and the
Treasury.—France-Press.

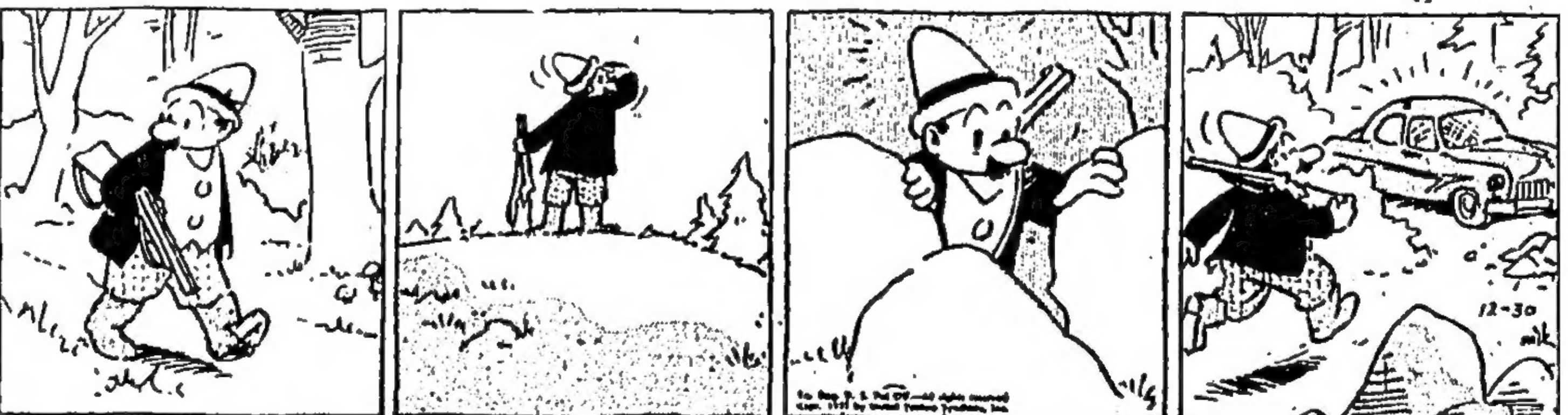
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



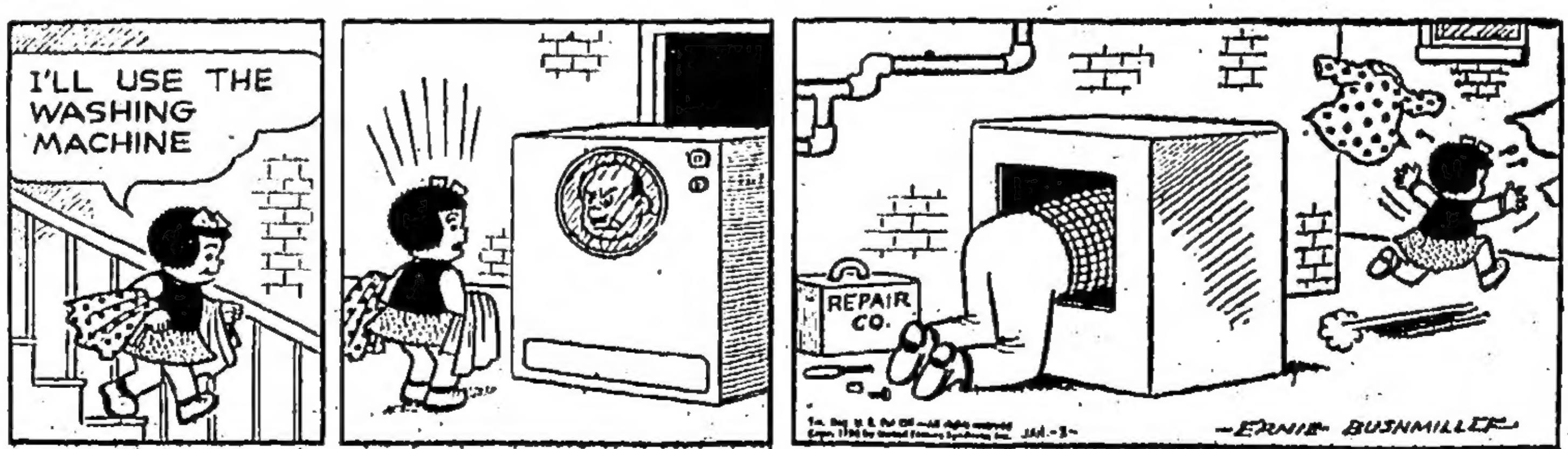
FERD'NAND

By Mik



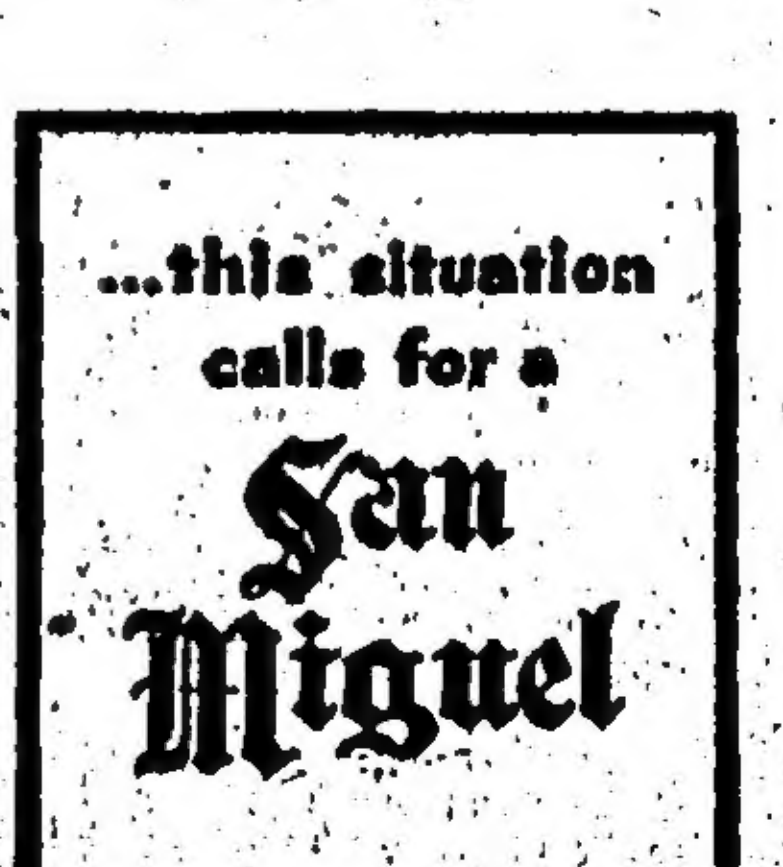
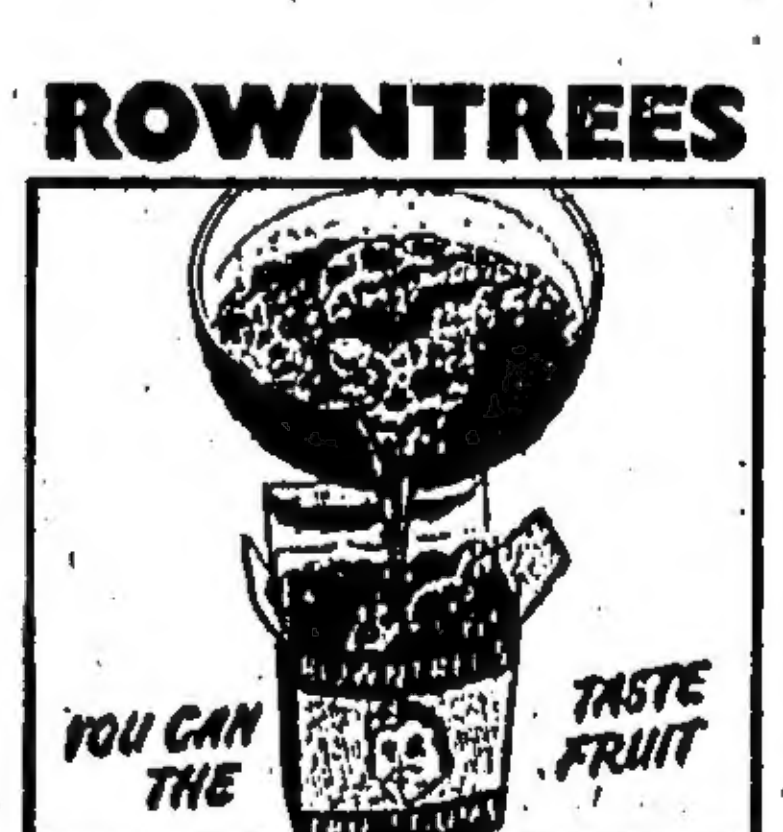
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Flying to Europe?

You'll receive a royal welcome
aboard **KLM** Super Constellations!

See your travel agent or
Philippine Air Lines,
General Sales Agents for
KLM, Peninsula Hotel,
Kowloon.

KLM
RECOMMENDED BY ALL WHO KNOW

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Lack Of Statistics Fooled Economists

PRIVATE INDUSTRY INVESTMENT IF IS UNKNOWN

From Ronald Boxall

London, Feb. 27.

The House of Commons listened in embarrassed silence last week while a back benchman accused his leaders of mismanagement of the country's economic affairs. There were no cheers of encouragement from the Opposition for the speaker had already made it plain that he considered their past handling of affairs no better.

The speaker, Conservative MP Sir Robert Boothby, was never a man to mince words. Crippsian austerity, he said, had resulted in devaluation. Mr Butler's "dash for freedom" had landed Britain in its present position. "The record of both parties in this matter," he said, "is pretty lousy."

His speech, voiced the expectation that is felt in the country at the failure of the successive governments to deal with the problem of inflation.

The trouble now, we are told, is that Britain has become caught up in an investment boom. Industry is building so many new factories and installing so much new plant that the economy is suffering under the strain. Yet less than two years ago there was equal concern because investment in new means of production was stagnating.

Glaring Omission

One reason why things have gone so wrong is that Mr Butler and his predecessors at the Treasury lacked the proper equipment to do their job. Statistics are the economist's tools and without them he is forced to improvise.

One of the most glaring omissions in statistics available to government economists were figures showing how much investment was planned by private industry. Happily the Board of Trade has now partially remedied this omission, and it was what they discovered when they asked private industrialists how much they planned to spend on new building, plant, machinery and other means of production in 1956 that convinced Mr Macmillan that his attack on inflation should be aimed chiefly at industrial investment.

But to go back for a moment. In 1954 Britain spent less on new fixed capital in proportion to the national product than all the other non-Communist European countries except Greece. Earlier that year Mr Butler had taken action in his budget to encourage more investment. His so-called "investment allowances" gave in effect a subsidy to industrialists who undertook new investment.

There is reason to believe now that industrialists were planning to increase their capital investment before Mr Butler introduced his incentive. Investment that was originally planned because industrialists foresaw expansion of demand for their products was thus given an additional boost—a too big a boost as it turned out.

Bank Rate

A few figures (necessarily bolded) illustrate this. The total area of industrial building started in the first half of 1955 was two-fifths larger than a year earlier and production of metal working machine tools for the home market was higher in value by 15 per cent. At mid-year orders on hand in the machine tool industry were 32 per cent higher than a year previously and by the end of September approvals for new factory buildings were up by 45 per cent.

This upsurge of capital investment had already begun to have an inflationary effect by the end of 1954. To deal with this the authorities raised the bank rate in January last year and again the next month but this was not sufficient and

Misleading

Mr Macmillan had this well in mind when he recently framed his anti-inflationary measures. What he has tried to do is to restrict capital investment by government, by nationalised industries and by private industries to what the national product can absorb. Everyone expects the need to slow down the pace of Britain's investment in such things as factories, power plants and so on. These things are urgently needed if the country is to hold its own in a highly competitive world. But inflation is the short cut to economic disaster and first things must come first.

Double remains as they always will. Mr Harold Wilson, the Labour Party's "shadow" Chancellor, accused the government of selling the nation's "cush" but he did not quarrel with the Chancellor's decision to cut capital investment; only with his refusal not to differentiate between essential and non-essential investment.

The word "cush" is misleading in itself. The intention is not to reduce capital investment below its present level but to slow down the pace of its rise. Private industries planned to spend about £150 million more on capital investment this year than they did in 1955. The actual amount that the nationalised industries planned to spend this year on new development is not known but it is estimated that the £30 million "cut" in these plans will bring their total expenditure back to close what it was last year.

If it is the government's intention to ensure that capital expenditure this year is no higher than it was last year the total amount by which plans of nationalised and private industries will have to be cut back is somewhere in the region of £200 million. It is not intended that there should be any sudden big reduction in capital expenditure; rather there will be a gradual slowing down in tempo of new investment.

Earn Gratitude

If all goes according to plan, therefore, there should be a noticeable relaxation of pressure on national resources and the return when the external strains on sterling are at their greatest. If by then there are definite signs that inflation is on the retreat, Mr Macmillan will have earned the nation's gratitude. But it is too soon to congratulate him on having done what all his predecessors have failed to do.

Austin Assembly In Philippines

Birmingham, Feb. 27. The Austin Motor Export Corporation announced the conclusion of franchise agreements which will enable Austin cars and light trucks to be assembled in the Philippines.

This market has been virtually closed to British car manufacturers for several years owing to tariffs which make the sale of assembled units prohibitive.

The vehicles will be exported as completely knocked down units and assembled in the Philippines by Fabar Incorporated of Manila. First shipments will leave this month and assembly with aid of Austin technicians was expected to start about the middle of April.—China Mail Special.

NY COTTON FUTURES QUIET

New York, Feb. 27. Cotton futures today saw narrow trading.

At the close the last ruled off 3 to 18 points. Opening price was 11 1/2 to 4 points. New Orleans off 9 to 10 points.

Old crop months were in the advance most of the day, but the weight of March liquidation and reaching by some of last week's buyers in the May and July deliveries.

New crop months showed small gains most of the day, reflecting the lack of selling pressure while traders awaited Washington developments on the farm bill.

March contracts dipped below the 35¢ cent level on scattered liquidation and spot house selling while shorts appeared to be covered for the time being.

The open position, March at the start of trading today totaled 79,200 bales. The certified stock declined four bales over the weekend to 9,758 bales.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported sales of 45,641 bales of raw cotton last week under the government special programme for cut-rate exports. Cumulative sales since the new year, when the campaign started, reached 891,122 bales out of the million bales originally offered.

Volume and open interest were:

NEW YORK
Prices of futures closed today as follows:

NEW ORLEANS
Prices of futures closed today as follows:

LIVERPOOL
Future closings, in pence per lb, was as follows:

SAO PAULO
Future closings, in cruzeiros per kilo were as follows:

IN THE UNITED STATES, the average price of 15/16 middling cotton at 14 designated spot markets was 33.40 cents. Sales totaled 88,076 bales.—United Press.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, Feb. 27. Exchange rates were as follows: 30-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 90-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 180-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 360-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 540-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 720-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 900-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 1080-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 1260-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 1440-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 1620-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 1800-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 1980-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 2160-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 2340-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 2520-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 2700-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 2880-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 3060-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 3240-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 3420-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 3600-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 3780-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 3960-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 4140-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 4320-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 4500-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 4680-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 4860-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 5040-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 5220-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 5400-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 5580-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 5760-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 5940-day futures, 2.20 1/2; 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SHEAFFER'S
Skrip

Drug Trafficker's Appeal Dismissed

Remarking that the circumstances showed the appellant's reason for returning to Hongkong was to continue trafficking in heroin, Mr Justice J. Wicks at Supreme Court this morning dismissed an appeal against a two-year sentence brought by Chan Nam for breach of a deportation order.

Chan, who had applied for a review of the sentence before a Central Magistrate upon conviction of the offence, had his original sentence of six months increased to two years by the Magistrate. He had two previous convictions for possession of dangerous drugs.

Chan told the Judge that since his last drug possession conviction, he had gone to Macao and had obtained a job there. He then came to Hongkong for the purpose of taking his family to Macao.

Chan asked the Court to reduce the sentence and said that he would not come back to Hongkong any more. "The earlier I can leave the Colony, the better," he said.

PAID OWN FARE

Refusing the appeal, Mr Justice Wicks said on his own admission, the appellant was deported to Macao where he had found work and settled down. He returned to Hongkong, knowing very well that it would be an offence to do so. In fact,

he had paid his own fare in coming back.

Mr Justice Wicks said the appellant could have sent the money to his family here who would then make the short journey to Macao.

"The record of the appellant showed that he was a consistent offender in drug dealing, and the circumstances showed that he came to Hongkong for a very different reason to the one he had given to the Court."

"I consider the sentence imposed on him on review was a proper one," said the judge.

MAN'S FRAUD

A 24-year-old broker, who secured \$40 from an Indian firm by telling them that an advertisement would be published in the 13th Exhibition of Hongkong Products booklet, was remanded for 24 hours by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

Chan Wing-kee, alias Sum Tak-ming, pleaded guilty to defrauding M. W. Dayaram, manager of Dalnand and Son Company on November 24, last year. The remand was ordered to give defendant the opportunity of refunding the \$40 to Mr Dayaram.

Camera Stolen

A camera was stolen from an unattended motor vehicle parked outside the Health Offices in Nathan Road yesterday afternoon.

War Risk Decreased

(Continued from Page 1)

powers who had colonial responsibilities to put their colonial hours in order.

He added, amid cries of "nausea" from government supporters:

"I think we ought to say to our Portuguese allies quite frankly that by their policy in Goa they are doing more damage to the Western cause in Asia than could be made up by the contribution they are making to the North Atlantic Treaty."

"The truth is when we left India we sealed the fate of all other colonial footholds in that area and the story can only have one end now."—Reuter

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Man Has Sentence Increased

Fok Shu-wah, who appealed against an eight-month sentence and queried the different terms of sentences imposed on him on various occasions, had his sentence increased to one year by Mr Justice J. Wicks at Supreme Court this morning.

Mr Justice Wicks remarked the appellant had committed three series of offences (unlawful pawning and obtaining goods by false pretences), and if he appeared before the Court again on the same type of offence, it was unlikely that the sentence would be less than five years. What the defendant had done was a "most heartless fraud on working people," he remarked.

Fok appealed against the sentence of eight months passed on him for the count of unlawful pawning and three counts of obtaining goods by false pretences. He said he had a previous conviction for a similar offence and had on that occasion been only sentenced to six weeks. He asked why there should be a variation of the sentences. "Is the law changed from time to time?" he asked.

NOT CHANGED

"The law is not changed," said Mr Justice Wicks. On the first conviction, the sentence was usually very light for the reason that it was an encouragement to convicted persons to amend their ways and to become law-abiding citizens. The appellant had not taken the advantage of the chance given to him.

The appellant, Mr Justice Wicks continued, had been employed in a firm hiring out sewing machines. He had lost his job because of a previous conviction for embezzling from his employer. He then set out on a course of "most heartless fraud" on his former customers. These people hired the sewing machines in order to make a living and the appellant obtained these machines by representing himself as an employee of the firm and pawned them.

After having studied the appellant's record of previous convictions, Mr Justice Wicks said this was the third distinct offence of exactly the same nature and it was a case for an increase in sentence.

Two Alleged "Bookies" Discharged

Two alleged "bookies" who were caught by the Police operating a "stand" at the Hongkong Jockey Club on Saturday were discharged by Mr J. E. Durling at Central this morning as he held that both defendants had not committed a breach of the law.

Ng Wai-chun, a 22-year-old woman, pleaded guilty yesterday to playing in a common gaming house, while Yeung Kam-kir, 31, pleaded guilty to keeping a common gaming house and playing in a common gaming house.

Both defendants were seen accepting bets from backers and paying out according to the totalisator at the end of the race in the public stand on Saturday.

THE RULING

In discharging both defendants, Mr Durling said that the essence of the offence was the control and occupation of a place which is used as a betting establishment by some body.

He said that either offence was committed by a person who merely occupied a small portion of ground. If this was so, he continued, then it would nullify the ordinary wording of the offences "keeping a common gaming house" and "playing in a common gaming house."

The wording he said must have some meaning.

Both defendants were then discharged and the exhibit—over 80 betting slips and \$280—were returned to them.

Pickpocket On Tram

A pickpocket stole \$47 in cash from a Chinese tram passenger in Des Voeux Road Central at 1.20 p.m. yesterday.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Our TV set broke down and I went to sleep doing my homework!"

Inadmissibility Of Statements Submission

Mr Oswald Cheung, Defence Counsel in the trial of a cloth manufacturer on charges of forgery, made submissions on the inadmissibility of two statements allegedly made by the accused before Judge K.R. Macfee at the Victoria District Court this morning.

The Defence is objecting to the admission as evidence a cautioned statement and a statement in answer to the charge allegedly made on July 7 and 8 respectively by the accused.

The accused is Chan Po-chung, 44, proprietor of the Wah Shing Weaving Factory. He is charged with forgery and uttering five forged documents between December 1954 and February last year.

The documents purported to be Imperial Preference Certificates issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, relating to the shipment of goods to Mauritius.

Mr Cheung, instructed by Peter Mo, is representing the accused. Mr J. Bodilly, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting.

HEAVY BURDEN

In his submission, Mr Cheung said the Crown must prove that the statement which was made voluntarily by the accused. This being so, the burden of proof on the Crown was a heavy one.

With regard to the statement allegedly made on July 7, Mr Cheung submitted that there was a clear line of authority that the statement taken from a man in custody by cross-examination was not a voluntary statement. He would submit that on the facts of this case the alleged cautioned statement was clearly obtained from the accused by cross-examination when the accused was in Police custody.

In the second place, it was clear that the statement, which was induced or made as a result of inducement by a person in authority or with the connivance of a person in authority, was not admissible as evidence, Mr Cheung submitted.

A prisoner having been cross-examined first for about 20 minutes before he was cautioned, this caution had no effect whatever, Counsel continued.

JUDGE'S RULES

Mr Bodilly had submitted yesterday that the Judge's Rules were drawn up to deal with the situation of obtaining confession from the prisoner by the means of physical torture.

Physical torture, Mr Cheung said, had long died out in the 17th century, and long before the Rules were drawn up.

The Judges' Rules were the essence of a long line of judicial decisions and the Bench did not depart from the Rules and would, in its discretion, refuse evidence which was obtained by means outside the Rules.

Counsel Argues Immunity Of Foreign Sovereign

Mr Percy Chen declared this morning that if the courts enquired into a foreign sovereign's claim for property, the sovereign might prefer to sacrifice his property, but might seek retaliation by requisitioning property belonging to subjects of the state to the jurisdiction of whose courts the sovereign had refused to submit.

Mr Chen was continuing his argument on a motion to Mr Justice J.R. Gregg in the Supreme Court to set aside an action over some share scrips of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. and to release them from Court custody. He said that the action impleaded a foreign sovereign, the People's Republic of China, who, he said, claimed the scrips. He submitted that China was entitled to jurisdictional immunity.

Plaintiffs in the action are the Midland Investment Co., Ltd. of Room 601 Pedder Building. They are represented by Mr John McNeill QC and Mr Leslie Wright, instructed by Mr P. A. L. Vinc of Deacons.

Mr Chen and Mr Brook Bernacht instructed by Mr H. L. Kwan, of Ford, Kwan and Co, represent the defendants, the Bank of Communications of Prince's Building.

Plaintiffs' claim is for delivery of 28 scrips in the possession of the defendants, relating to 1,043 shares in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. which plaintiffs claim are their property, or damages in lieu thereof.

Subsequent to the filing of the claim, defendants had filed a motion to ask for an order that the writ be set aside on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the action as it impleaded the Sovereign State of China, and for an order that the share scrips placed in the custody of the bailiff of the Supreme Court under an order dated September 1, 1955, be released to defendants.

INDEPENDENCE

Mr Chen said that the reason why sovereigns or sovereign states enjoyed jurisdictional immunity was that the absolute independence of every sovereign was recognised. Therefore courts treated such matters with the utmost care and used their machinery to ascertain that the independent sovereign was not being called upon to sacrifice his property or his independence.

The court could not enquire, by hearing contentious evidence, into a sovereign's declaration that certain property was in his possession, said Mr Chen. The court could not enquire by hearing evidence on one side or the other which was aimed at showing whether or not the solemn declaration of an independent sovereign was true.

He contended that to submit to such an enquiry before the court was to submit to its jurisdiction. "An independent sovereign who desires to maintain unimpaired his honour and his dignity might prefer to sacrifice his property rather than sacrifice his independence. And that same sovereign, if such an order were made by the court, for instance, to hand over a ship requisitioned by the sovereign to a private individual, might then seek his own remedy by requisitioning and the requisitioning of property belonging to the subjects of the state to the jurisdiction of whose courts he had refused to submit," Mr Chen said.

TASS CASE CITED

He argued that even trading concerns and newspaper agencies representing a foreign sovereign were entitled to jurisdictional immunity. He cited the instance of the Soviet Tass agency in London being sued for libel.

In the present case before the court, Mr Chen said, the writ was issued by a company incorporated in Hongkong. The writ named the Bank of Communications as defendants.

Originally the plaintiffs claimed share scrips certificates relating to shares in the Union Insurance Society in possession of the Bank, or damages in lieu of them, which was a claim in delict, and for conversion of the scrips. The plaintiffs also asked for a declaration that the shares were their property and that they had a right to them.

Mr Chen said that the subsequent order of September 1, 1955, under which the shares were handed over to the custody of the Registrar was obtained ex parte in the absence of the defendants. There was no opportunity for any information to be given to the Court at that stage as to the implications of a foreign sovereign's claim.

QUOTES EXAMPLE

Mr Chen referred to a case concerning a shipment of shells bought by the Japanese Emperor from Germany and shipped to England for three Japanese warships which were being built there. It was contended in that case that the German shells infringed a

British patent and should be destroyed, but the court allowed the Mikado to remove them.

Mr Chen quoted some remarks of the Judge in that case saying it perhaps characterised the attitude of the plaintiffs in the present case. He quoted the Judge in England as saying: "I am of the opinion that this attempt on the part of the plaintiff to interfere with the right of a foreign sovereign to deal with his public property is one of the boldest I have ever heard of as made in any court in this country. I think that our country would consider it a very serious matter and possibly demand reparation" (if the commander of a British warship in a foreign port were not allowed to remove his ammunition or other property).

Words could not be expressed more strongly than those to express the coincidence of views of the judiciary on such matters of relations with foreign sovereigns, Mr Chen said.

He contended that if the property were acquired by an executive act of the sovereign in his own country the legality of that act could not be challenged by British courts.

When the sovereign said "It is my property; or, is in my possession or control and I ask you for it," that was the whole of the case. The courts could not touch it, Mr Chen submitted. The remedy was through other means.

The case is proceeding.

DOUBLE 10TH INCIDENT SEQUEL

Man Denies He Helped Organise Assault

A denial that he was one of the ring leaders who had organised an assault upon the accused for the alleged tearing down of a Nationalist paper flag on Double Tenth last year was made in cross-examination by Lam Shiu, an enamel factory worker when the trial of Li Nung, 27, a painter, for murder continued before Mr Justice J. Reynolds in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Witness earlier in his evidence in chief also declared that he heard the accused say that the reason he was accused of the death was because deceased did not give him "face."

Li is charged with the murder of his former man, Hung Ol-chung, at the Yick Fung Enamel Factory, Castle Peak Road, on October 11, 1955.

The Prosecution said that the accused was severely beaten up for allegedly tearing down the flag. It was alleged that two hours or so after the assault, accused stabbed deceased to death with a triangular file.

Mr Desmond Mayne, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting. Divisional Detective Inspector W.E. Thomas, officer in charge of the case was present in Court for the Police.

Accused is defended by Mr John Clifford and Mr Kamindar S. Gill, both instructed by Mr P.D.A. Remedios.

Sixteen of seven men have been empanelled.

HEARD COMMOTION

Continuing his evidence from yesterday, Lam Shiu, enamel worker, said that he returned to his own burning department after lunch on October 11. About 2 p.m. Hung Yim, the deceased's uncle came to the factory to look for the deceased. He had a talk with Hung and as a result he went to the enamel burning department where he saw both the deceased and the accused.

He said he spoke to deceased and at 2.50 left them.

Some time after 3 p.m. he heard a commotion. He went outside to investigate and on seeing accused running away he gave chase, witness said. He pursued accused into the general office. He asked accused why he had stabbed the deceased. Accused replied that it was because deceased did not give him "face". He wanted to stab him to death. Either deceased or I must die today, witness alleged accused said.

The factory manager (Tung Ki-chung) and a factory foreman (Shung Ping) who were present at the time, the accused said, were "bookies".

CROSS-EXAMINED

In cross-examination, witness told Mr Clifford that the deceased was the chairman of the enamel workers' union and he himself was a foreman. Deceased was also a relative.

Mr Clifford: Did you feel antagonistic against accused for killing your chairman?

Witness: Yes, I did say that.

SAW RAISED FISTS

Was it true what you said?—As to this statement I saw persons raise their fists but where the fists landed I don't know.

Did you also say, "Blows were delivered on the deceased in quick succession"?—Yes.

Was it true that they were delivered on to him in quick succession?—Correct.

I suggest when you said in your evidence in chief that you did not see any blows landed, that was a deliberate lie in order to protect your Nationalist friend—I disagree.

Also suggest when you said you did not know any of the persons who chased accused and struck him, that was also a lie designed to protect your friend—I really could not recognise who they were because they were running straight I could only see their backs, not their faces.

I further suggest to you that you were one of the ring leaders in both chasing accused and striking him, the beating up, it was your organised assault—I am not correct.

CUTTER SEVERS OIL PIPE LINE

Los Angeles, Feb. 28. A state of emergency was declared in an area covering 20 square kilometres of Los Angeles yesterday after a trench-cutting machine sliced through an oil line, letting oil filter into the sewers and gas pipes.

A number of explosions have occurred during the night. Four schools were evacuated and several factories were forced to close down.

No reports of casualties have been reported so far.—France-Press.

German-Korean Pact Signed

Berlin, Feb. 27. Eastern Germany and North Korea have signed a new trade and payments pact for this year. It was officially announced here today.

This agreement which was signed at Pyongyang at the weekend, provides for a volume of trade between the two states which is 80 per cent. higher than that of last year.—France-Press.